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KUHIO GOES TO KAUAI

Prince Reports a Fine Tour on Hawaii.

Prince Kuhio, after a tour of Hawaii which lasted for two weeks, dropped into Honolulu Saturday morning, and out again in the afternoon, and is now on Kauai, where he will spend a week. The Prince was accompanied from the big island by his personal friends who had made the journey with him, and during this week's tour he will have along the Rev. Stephen Desha and Representative Makekau, who came up from Hawaii.

Judged by every standard the trip of the Republican candidate through the districts of the big island was one which has done more to open the eyes of the Hawaiians to Wilcox than any other thing that could have been done. According to the evidence of some of the members of the party the tour was much in the way of a personal triumph. There were any number of meetings held and in every instance but one the meetings were well attended. The exception was at Waipio, where a Home Ruler circulated the report that a message had been received that the Prince would not come, and the audience dispersed, and it was impossible to get them all together again very shortly.

It would be impossible to recount all the personal experiences of the Prince. He found on many of his long rides that Hawaiians, hearing that he would pass along a certain road, sat beside it for hours to see and speak with him, and leis in abundance were placed about his neck, signifying the esteem in which he is held.

There seems no chance that there can be any landslide, as the Home Rulers are the better organized perhaps, but from the outlook there have been immense Republican gains. The only district of the island where there is any question of success seems to be Hilo, where there is a species of apathy, the Puna district being perhaps the closest of them all. In Kona there is a wave of Republicanism which seems likely to land every Republican candidate in office. At one point two well known Home Rulers were noticed sitting out a meeting and giving absolute attention to Prince Kuhio's words. When the next meeting was held some ten miles away, the same men were present, again giving closest attention to the Prince. When he had finished they announced that they had never known just how the Home Rule party was being run and that they were opposed to such one-man power, and would resign their candidacy and work for the Republican ticket in the future.

Similar stories come from all points and the Prince has been very much encouraged to go on with his work of telling the people what is the truth. While on Kauai he will be the guest of John Gandall and W. H. Rice. They will meet at Lihue and there discuss plans, though it is more than probable that they will open their speaking campaign at Waimea, and work back along the route, finishing on Saturday of the week.

After completing Kauai the candidate will go over Maui and he may give a hard week to Hawaii to close the campaign. This has not been decided as yet but he is so far along with his itinerary that he will be able to drop in wherever he is needed from this time, and will make the close of the fight as hot a one as possible. He has gained more confidence than he had when he first went on the stump and now is regarded as one of the finest of Hawaiian orators. He has drawn about him such a circle of friends that he will have strong support all along the line, and the fight he has made for an opening will be kept up during the campaign.

The last week of the fight may be devoted to Oahu, as there is felt a great desire among the Hawaiians here to have the candidate with them for awhile. The northern end of the island especially has been seeking an opportunity to have some great meetings at which the leader of the party might be present.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club this evening will be devoted not entirely to business, though it is the regular meeting of the organization for that purpose. After the conclusion of the business of the evening there will be a number of speeches, by leading men of the party now in the fight, and the evening will be made a thoroughly Republican one. The business of the evening means the initiation of steps of importance to the party for the campaign, and there will be a great meeting in all possibility without doubt.

REPUBLICANS AT PUULOA.

All Puuloa was out yesterday afternoon to attend the meeting held for the purpose of having the Republican candidates meet the voters there. The members of the party had heard that there were a number of the people at the settlement who were willing to listen, and they found that a large meeting was awaiting them. J. A. Low, of Honolulu plantation, was practically in charge of the party, and he made one of the speeches of the afternoon. Chairman Crabbe of the Republican Territorial committee was with the visitors and told of the work of the party. The three senatorial candidates, Achi, McCandless and Isenberg, and Kaulukou and Vida of the representative ticket in the Fifth all spoke and were well received. They left feeling much encouraged over the situation in the settlement.

LARGE REGISTRATION.

The registration Saturday was the largest recently, the names added to the registry list being 165, making the full registration now 5537. While this is a greater number than two years ago, owing to the fact that there have been many names held up, the total vote is not yet above that of the previous election. There are still six days for registration and there may be three or four hundred names added to the lists even yet.

STROMBOLI CAUSES A TRAGEDY

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A special dispatch from Rome after confirming the reports that Stromboli has been in full eruption for some time, says:

"The night scene was grand but terrifying. Lava streamed down the mountain sides seaward, while huge boulders were hurled from the crater to a great height, falling into the sea fully two and a half miles from the shore.

"The director of the observatory at Mount Aetna says there has been no eruption in Sicily but that probably that there has been a submarine eruption between Stromboli and Sicily.

"One hundred and fifty corpses have been recovered at Modica.

"Hundreds of victims were drowned in the open country."

SEVENTY-FIVE EARTHQUAKES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 27.—Advices from Salinas Crub, the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec National railway which is being re-built by the English contractor, Sir Westman Pearson, state that Tuesday no less than seventy-five shocks of earthquake were felt, causing much alarm. The most serious damage was done to an immense seventy ton crane used on the construction of the breakwater which was thrown from the track into the bay. A majority of the smaller cranes used on the works are also reported to have been thrown out of place.

It is probable that the construction of the artificial harbor will be delayed six months, as the crane was thrown into deep water and it will require time to recover it.

EVANS OBSERVING BOXERS.

Fighting Bob Takes a Gunboat Up the Yang-tse River.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, second in command on the Asiatic station, and shortly to assume supreme command of the United States naval forces in the east, has been sent up the Yang-tse river to investigate and report on the conditions in the provinces of China, which according to reports from Minister Conger are about to become the scenes of another Boxer uprising.

The navy department received a cablegram from Admiral Evans today stating that he had transferred his flag from the battleship Kentucky to the gunboat Helena and sailed from Woo Sung aboard the latter vessel for Ichang, which is the highest point in the Great Yang Tse river to which a vessel of the Helena's draught can go. Ichang lays about 800 miles from the mouth of the Yang Tse and is in the province of Hupeh. About 100 miles to the west is the eastern border of Sze Chuan province, in which the massacre of native Christians and the destruction of the chapels erected by the missionaries occurred.

Cured a Leper.

ST. LOUIS (Mo.), Sept. 25.—Dong Kong, a Chinese leper patient at the St. Louis quarantine hospital, is recommended for discharge as cured by Dr. M. C. Woodruff, superintendent of the hospital. In a letter to Health Commissioner Starkloff, received Thursday morning, Dr. Woodruff writes: "The condition of Dong Kong, the patient sent to this institution November 6, 1901, with leprosy, has progressed so favorably that I would suggest that some steps be taken to have him discharged. I would advise that the physician who made the diagnosis, together with those who confirmed it, be invited to inspect and examine him, with a view to his discharge as cured."

Perils of the Rail.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Twenty-six persons have been killed and a score of people have been injured as the result of an accident to an express train running from Lille to Paris. The train left the rails while crossing the switch at Arleux, where it did not stop and while going at great speed.

It is reported from London that a plan is under foot to make President Roosevelt an honorary colonel in a British line regiment.

TRAGEDY IN THE SURF NEAR NIU

Young James Lucas Drowned in the Sight of His Agonized Grandmother on Saturday.

In the treacherous surf which breaks with a roar on the reef near Kahala, between Diamond Head and Koko Head, and in sight of his agonized grandmother who had seen his peril, young James Lucas, son of Charles Lucas of this city, lost his life on Saturday afternoon. His young native companion all but perished in attempting to swim to the shore and was picked up unconscious from the lagoon between the reef and beach.

The details of the tragedy develop a tale of a woman's presentiment of danger which in the case of young Lucas proved to be correct. On the afternoon in question the boy and his native companion had been fishing about the lagoon with nets and had returned to the home of Mrs. Mary Auld, the boy's grandmother, near Niu, with a good catch of fish. The young man shortly afterwards said that he intended surfing the remainder of the afternoon. Mrs. Auld looked across the lagoon and noticed that the breakers were unusually high and tumultuous and that they crashed over the reef with alarming force, and she advised James not to go out. He persisted and she told him that he must not risk the trip. She saw that the boat was still in the water and told him to draw it up high and dry on the beach. The boy went to the beach and when she looked again the boat was drawn out of the water.

Mrs. Auld paid no further heed to the boy or his whereabouts for a short time. She went out upon the lanai later on and her astonishment was great when she discovered the boat was gone from the beach. Looking seaward she saw it speeding out toward the reef. In it were young Lucas and his companion. She waved her hands to them but neither of the boat's occupants saw her. At length she went into the house and returned to the lanai with a pair of marine glasses. She also got a red cloth and waving it frantically watched through the glasses to see if her signals were observed. Steadily the boat mounted the waves and sped closer and closer to the treacherous area. She felt that there was danger and did everything in her power to attract the boys' attention. Both, however, seemed too intent on passing through the breakers to the sea beyond where the waves were rolling in and where the opportunities for returning on the crest of a mighty roller were best. Mrs. Auld watched them with straining eyes and at last just as they were rounding the boat to wait for a huge billow, the native boy seemed to have noticed her frantic movements and the fluttering of the cloth. She saw him turn to his companion, Lucas, and as the latter looked up, the boat was caught side on by the huge wave and immediately was overturned and the occupants thrown into the water. For a moment Mrs. Auld could not see either boy in the boiling surf. An instant later the boys came to the surface and there was a struggle. Down they went again, only to rise once more to the surface. Another roller came on and she saw the native dive to go under it, and thus miss the force of its crest. Lucas at the same time made an attempt to dive but he was caught. The billow closed over him, and although Mrs. Auld strained every muscle of her eyes to watch for his coming again to the surface, she saw only the native. Soon she saw that he too, was apparently lifeless, for the waves seemed buffeting him about and there was no movement on his part to help himself. Mrs. Auld gave the alarm and people about the house and in the vicinity hurried to the shore. A boat was sent out and they came to the almost lifeless body of the native and brought him to the beach, where he was resuscitated. From the moment that Mrs. Auld saw James Lucas go down for the last time his body has not been seen.

The boy's mother had gone to Kona. Mr. Lucas was notified and soon the news spread all over town. Friends of the family hastened to Niu and all night long people armed with lanterns patrolled the beach wading out now and then and watching every wave as it dashed upon the rocks, hoping against hope that the body would be washed in. The police were notified and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and officers went out and assisted in the search, remaining there all night.

Chester Doyle on Saturday night arranged with Japanese fishermen to go out in three sampans to the scene of the tragedy yesterday morning. All day long these men patrolled the waters beyond the breakers, and inside the breakers several canoes were paddled up and down. Doyle directed the movements of the sampans during the day and returned to the city last evening to arrange with Young Brothers to take a launch out this morning to patrol the district beyond the breakers. The sampans went out to sea to remain over night and will return to the search again this morning. E. A. Mott-Smith cruised about the place all day in his yacht and everybody who owned a craft willingly gave it to any one who desired to join in the search. The Chinese fishermen from Mr. Damon's place beyond Koko Head came around to the lagoon and paddled there. Last night a big whaleboat with nine lusty Hawaiians at the oars came to relieve the others and they rowed up and down the outer line of breakers all night. They will continue their efforts today for the recovery of the body and it is expected that the boat patrol will also be extended to take in the district beyond Koko Head to a place this side of Diamond Head.

A reward of $200 for the recovery of the body was ouered last night. Regardless of the monetary offer dozens of friends of the family presented themselves at the Auld residence during the day, the Hawaiians especially numerous, to join in the search.

Charles Lucas, the boy's father, stood upon the roof of the house all day long watching every breaker and every wave through a pair of marine glasses, refusing even to partake of food. The tragedy bore with even greater force on him, as on the same day, twenty years before, his mother had died.

The native who was washed ashore more dead than alive tells a story of a fierce battle in the waves. When the two had gone beyond the breakers he saw the cloth fluttering in the hand of Mrs. Auld. He knew that it was a signal to James to return to the shore. He spoke to the boy and they both looked toward the nouse. The native said to young Lucas that they should go back. The boy assented but insisted on coming in on a roller that was sweeping swiftly towards them. As they turned the heavy roller struck the boat, overturning it before either had an opportunity to prepare himself for it. When the native arose to the surface he looked about and saw his companion struggling. Both started to swim but a choppy wave came and struck them and both went under a second time. The native shouted to Lucas to lookout for the next one and to dive under it for this would carry them towards the shore.

Both were good swimmers but a few minutes in the angry surf weakened the native and Lucas seemed to be struggling to keep up. When the roller came the native dived. He felt Lucas' feet strike his back and he was sent to the bottom where he was jammed against sharp pieces of coral. His clothes caught upon a piece and he struggled to free himself. How long he was under water almost a prisoner he does not know for after tearing himself from the rocks he came to the surface only to become inert. When he again opened his eyes it was upon the beach in the presence of his rescuers. After Lucas' feet struck him in the back he never again saw the lad.

The wireless telegraph message sent to Mrs. Lucas' reached her at Kailua from which place she will again board the Mauna Loa today, reaching Honolulu tomorrow.

James Lucas was about seventeen years of age and at the time of his death was a student at the High School where he was a favorite with both sexes. Like all island boys he was fond of the water and was reckoned a good swimmer and one who understood the handling of boats. The tragedy of Saturday came through an over-fondness for surfing and his not realizing at the time he went out into the breakers that the sea was unusually high and rough even for that section of the shore line.

LUCAS' BODY HAS NOT BEEN FOUND

The search for the body of young James Lucas who was drowned Saturday afternoon in the surf at Niu, was continued with unabated vigor yesterday but no trace of it was found. Japanese sampans, canoes, and craft of all kinds, including one of Young's launches, cruised along the entire shore line beyond Koko Head without success. The impression is current that the sharks which infest the inlets of that section have before this made away with the body, as they did with that of Emil Ulbrecht more than a year ago in the same vicinity.

Mrs. Lucas, the boy's mother, is expected to arrive home this morning from Kona, whither she sailed from Honolulu on Friday of last week. The wireless message sent her on Sunday reached her at Kailua, Hawaii.

SILVERTON OFF FOR HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—Although the route to Honolulu usually followed by steamers is 2100 miles, the length of the submarine cable that will connect the United States with Hawaii will be 2413 miles, and it will be 10,000 tons in weight, with strands from one to three inches in thickness. This information comes from London, where much of the cable that is to extend from here to Manila and China is being manufactured. The huge steamer Silverton, specially adapted for laying the cable, was scheduled to leave London last Saturday for this port with the 2413 miles of wire that will reach from San Francisco to Hawaii across the bed of the Pacific. She is expected to arrive in November, or early in December at the latest, and by the first of the year messages will have been received at both ends of the cable.

In London, according to the officials of the Commercial Cable Company, the section of cable to connect Honolulu with Manila is being manufactured at the rate of fifty miles a day. It will be sent out to the Pacific and laid across the great depths of the Pacific which have been found between Honolulu and Asiatic waters by the steamers Anglia and Colonia and the Commercial Cable Company fully expects to have the entire line in operation by July 4, 1903. The laying of the cable will proceed rapidly after the steamers, upon which it is coiled in great lengths, arrive at the starting points.

Much of the preliminary work for the San Francisco end of the cable is already nearing completion, the conduit to connect the headquarters office on Market street with the station on the ocean front, a short distance south of the Cliff House, being far advanced. Clarence Mackay, who succeeds his father, the late John W. Mackay, as head of the Commercial Cable Company, is said to be contemplating making San Francisco his headquarters, at least for the greater part of the year, and there is a probability that the Mackay property at the corner of Fourth and Market streets will be utilized for the erection of a great building in which the Commercial Cable Company will find a home. In any event, the business of the company will center here in a great measure following the completion of the Pacific cable.

OIL AS A FUEL DRIVES OUT COAL

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 27.—Oil as a fuel has proved such a success on all the lines of the Southern Pacific that general orders have been issued for the conversion of all the engines into oil burners as soon as possible. Coal will be abandoned absolutely. Within a year the Southern Pacific will be on an oil basis solely.

The order will affect all the divisions of the company. The local division generally known as the Western, is in the lead in the number of oil-burning engines. The Sacramento division comes next and the Los Angeles division third. All of the divisions are using oil for about one-third of the traffic.

The local division now has sixty-three oil-burning engines. There remain eighty-three yet to be converted. It is estimated that within eight months all of the engines will have been converted and the use of coal on the Western division permanently abandoned. During the month just passed the oil-burners on the local division travelled a distance of approximately 200,000 miles. The coal-burning track. The grand total travelled by all engines passed over 306,752 miles of engines is 506,752 miles.

These figures do not include the Sacramento and Los Angeles divisions. During a corresponding month last year the mileage was a little over 450,000. The gain of this year over last is something over 50,000 miles per month, which is a fairly accurate index to the increase of business. It requires on an average 1000 gallons or about twenty-four barrels of oil for every 100 miles as compared to five tons of coal. The saving on every hundred miles by using oil ranges from $16 to $20. The total saving for the 200,000 miles travelled by oil-burning engines represents from $36,000 to $40,000 per month.

The company has expended upwards of $5,000,000 for oil. The investment is a good one, however, the saving effected will have paid for the enormous expenditure long before all the engines have been converted into oil-burners. On the Western division alone the saving per month when all the engines have been converted will approximate $75,000. When the other coast divisions use oil exclusively the total sum saved will be upwards of $100,000 per month.

The company's profit on oil is lessened by the fact that when oil was first introduced as fuel the company entered into a number of contracts at twenty-five cents and fifty cents a barrel. Since the contracts were signed, oil has fallen to as low as 20 and 25 cents a barrel. Thus on much of the oil used the company is paying from twenty-five to fifty cents more per barrel than the market price. Notwithstanding this fact, the enormous saving arising from the use of oil is sufficient almost at the present time to provide a million in dividends annually. To the saving effected by the use of oil in locomotives must be added the saving arising from the oil-burning passenger and freight boats. The opinion of those best informed is that it will take ten months and possibly a year for all the locomotives on the Pacific Coast to abandon coal. All the engines which go into the repair shops at Sacramento, Los Angeles or Oakland, come out as oil-burners. There are very close to 150 oil-burners in use on the three divisions.

Strong and Yohe.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 25.—It is believed that the marriage of Putnam Bradlee Strong and May Yohe, who arrived here September 4th, will take place next Saturday.

WRIGHT NOW IN PRISON

Kauai Assessor Is Brought Under Bonds.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Walter A. Wright, one time deputy tax assessor and collector on the island of Kauai, was brought down to Honolulu in the steamer W. G. Hall yesterday morning, and is now a guest at Oahu prison, awaiting trial on a charge of embezzlement of public funds. He was held by the court at Lihue in $6000 bonds.

The arrest and detention of Wright was due to the visit of Assistant Attorney Douthitt to the garden island. When Attorney General Dole heard of the shortage of the tax collector he decided at once that there should be action. He sent his assistant and the instructions were to act as rapidly as possible. When Mr. Douthitt arrived he and Sheriff Coney proceeded to Waimea and had an interview with Wright. Assessor Conant was present part of the time and he explained that the shortage was about $2850, and that something like $630 had been sent down to Treasurer Wright as a realization. This smaller sum is all the government may lose, as Wright, of Kauai, has bonds and Wright of the Treasury had none and when he kept the sum it was lost to the government.

When Wright was confronted with the facts he confessed that he had taken and used the funds as charged, and consequently there was no trouble in securing his committal to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court. As this will be in March there is a long wait ahead of Wright.

Attorney General Dole said last evening that there should result from the investigation now going on some plan for the bettering of the system of auditing the accounts of the tax collectors, or of settlements. As at present, he explained, there was only a yearly accounting between the deputies and the assessors, which gave too much chance for the carrying off of public funds. He said that there should be some plan whereby there might be closer accounting in the department.

The record of Wright has been a varied one, but he has always before this been regarded as an upright and straightforward citizen. He was for a long time employed in the store of Hofgaard at Waimea. After that he acted as the deputy sheriff and from that position was made Deputy Tax Assessor and Collector, which post he has filled for several years. He is well known here and was prominent in the affairs of 1893, it is said having been one of those who entered the palace on the fateful day, January 17th of that year.

LILIUOKALANI TO LEAVE NEXT MONTH

Queen Liliuokalani is making arrangements for her departure on November 11 in the steamship Ventura en route to Washington where she will spend the winter. She will be accompanied by the same party which was with her last winter which includes Miss Myra Helelulie, J. Aea and John Aimoku. After resting in San Francisco for a few days the party will proceed eastward, probably stopping over for a short time in Salt Lake City, Chicago and other eastern points before reaching the destination.

SVERDRUP'S SUCCESS.

He Did Great Work in the Exploration of Greenland.

CHRISTIANA, Norway, Sept. 25.—A letter from Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geological Society (of England), is published here declaring that Captain Otto Sverdrup's expedition was the most successful yet undertaken for the exploration of Greenland, surpassing all that had been accomplished by Kane, Hayes, Hall, Greely and Baldwin combined. He believes it would be productive of the most valuable results since the time of Sir John Franklin, as the expedition covered 3000 miles of land, of which 1500 was newly discovered land.

Redmond Under Bail.

DUBLIN, Sept. 25.—The Court of Kings Bench has ordered William H. Redmond, M. P., who was summoned to appear before it as a result of his recent incendiary speech at Wexford, to give bail in $1000 for his future good behavior. As Mr. Redmond did not appear the court ordered that a warrant be issued a fortnight hence for his arrest unless bail is furnished for his appearance. The court said that in default of bail Mr. Redmond would be imprisoned for six months.

NAME MEN FOR FAT OFFICES

Home Rulers In An Amusing Role.

Home Rulers, despite the fact that they realize that the appointing power lies with the Republican Governor, have recommended candidates for the vacant places at the Executive building. This action was taken at the meeting of the executive committee on Thursday evening and the letters suggesting the names of the candidates were forwarded yesterday.

It was only after a long debate that action was had on the resolution and sometimes there was a deal of acrimony in the discussion. As presented the resolution endorsed the following candidates:

For Treasurer: David Kawananakoa.
For Auditor: F. J. Testa.
For Chief Clerk of the Department of Public Works: Charles Wilcox.

As soon as the matter was sprung, a member of the committee arose and assailed the resolution in impassioned sentences. He demanded to know what was the matter with the Home Rule party that the committee should not recommend Home Rulers for vacancies in the government. He declared too that he was not in favor of approving any names but those of men who had signed the roll of the party.

This precipitated a discussion which lasted for some time. It was pointed out that Prince David, having been recommended by the Democrats, he should be endorsed by the Home Rulers, as there was no chance that a candidate other than those already out for the place could have show for the position.

Testa, it was explained, was a Democrat, but a man who had been prominent in affairs, a member of the Fire Claims Court, while Charles Wilcox was now a clerk in the office of the Superintendent, and his elevation would be a great thing for the Hawaiians, as he was one of them.

Finally these peaceful counsels prevailed and the resolution was passed. The letters endorsing the candidates were forwarded yesterday to the governor by the officials of the committee.

Among other things done by the Home Rulers was to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of L. K. Kentwell, from the representative ticket for the Fourth district. The letter of Kentwell was received and accepted, and it was decided that the place should be filled by the placing upon the ticket of the name of the next highest man on the list balloted for by the delegates to the convention. This is Samuel Kamakaia, who lives at School and Nuuanu streets, a preacher, who was formerly a member of the band.

It was learned yesterday that in all probability William Mossman, named for the legislature in the Fifth district, and who announced that he would not run on account of the presence on the ticket of Ng Mon War, will reconsider his determination. There was a petition circulated some days ago, and the report is that it received a great number of signers. This petition was directed to the executive committee of the party and prayed that the name of the Chinese should be taken off the ticket. An effort was made by one of the members of the executive committee, Charles Notley, to find the petition and inspect it, but he could not run it down, though he was assured of its presence in the community.

It is understood that the sentiment of the committee is that the Chinese shall be left on the ticket and the people given a chance to decide whether or not the delegates to the convention did the right thing in naming Ng Mon War. It was said yesterday that in the case of his election, and as well the choice of a full Home Rule legislature, that a place as Chinese interpreter would be created for John Baker, one of the Home Rule orators.

KENTWELL WILL QUIT.

It is understood that L. K. Kentwell will abandon his fight for American citizenship. United States officials have been told that he had determined to ask that his application be withdrawn and that the incident be thus closed. It is further understood that as the statement in his application might readily have come from a misunderstanding, that no prosecution will follow.

Regarding the statement that L. K. Kentwell withdrew as a Home Rule candidate for Senator because of an error in registration and anent criticism of the Board of Registration for allowing Kentwell to register, Chairman Lorrin Andrews makes the following statement at the request of his fellow members:

"Mr. Kentwell appeared before the Board and answered satisfactorily all questions as to his qualifications, stating that he was a naturalized American, having been naturalized upon September 6th, 1900, by Judge Estee and that he had resided in the Hawaiian Islands for ten years, and in the Fourth District for one year. This statement he swore to and the Board was bound to take his word as to these facts and register him. There was no question as to his being two or six months short in his residence in this Territory or in the Fourth District. If there was any mistake in registering Mr. Kentwell it was a mistake on his part in making the statements he did, and not on the part of the Board."

GALBRAITH ON HAWAII AFFAIRS

Says the Kansas City Journal: Associate Justice C. A. Galbraith, of the supreme court of the Hawaiian Islands is in Guthrie spending his annual vacation. Judge Galbraith was attorney-general of Oklahoma during the Renfrow administration, and lived in the territory until he removed to Hawaii and made that island his home. Judge Galbraith is enthusiastic about the islands, and regards them as the most valuable of the recent acquisitions of the United States, not only from commercial reasons, but for their great strategic value, as they give practical control of the great ocean trade of the Pacific ocean, being the "half way house" on the trip to the Orient.

The fertility of the soil is great, the sugar interests leading. Tropical fruits of all kinds grow in vast quantities, and the scenery is grand and delightful.

"Fortunes await the enterprising investors who can grasp the possibilities of the islands," said Judge Galbraith. "Conditions are rapidly changing for the better, and the natives take kindly to the new order of things. It will take time to eradicate the old ideas and implant new ones in keeping with the age, but the transformation is going on rapidly, and with the hustling immigration from the states, and the adoption of modern methods, the islands will be the grandest acquisitions that Uncle Sam ever added to his possessions.

"Sugar raising is immensely profitable. I have in mind one field of 180 acres that was in cane last year, and the yield was fifteen tons of raw sugar to the acre, worth $70 a ton. Of course this is an exceptional yield, the average being about five tons to the acre, but as the Louisiana planter thinks he has a large crop when he makes two tons to the acre, the above will give some idea of the value of the islands in the production of this staple article alone. The sugar exported during the year 1901 amounted to nearly 700,000,000 pounds, valued at $27,500,000. The total exports for the year 1901 amounted to nearly $29,000,000 so with a population of 154,000, this amounts to nearly $183 per capita.

"Life in the territory of Hawaii is dreamy and fascinating to those who are not absorbed in the rush for the almighty dollar. The climate is refreshing, the trade winds tempering the heat of the tropical sun, giving a climate that is rarely oppressive, and in fact, no serious results have ever been recorded from climatic causes, and there is a noticeable absence of those destructive storms that occasionally devastate many other tropical countries.

"The native Hawaiian is a fun loving creature, and boating, fishing, hunting, surf riding, story telling and singing come natural to him in this land of strange beauty and majestic scenery, and forests of strange trees, and flowers of brilliant colorings. The tired wanderer can drop down on the trunk of a fallen tree so thickly covered with moss as to resemble an easy chair and feast on bananas, oranges and mountain apples that grow in abundance. In the mountain forests waterfalls abound, and the wonderful and profuse vegetation and strange birds and insects all go to give the islands an indescribable charm to the sight seeing and curio hunting visitor from other lands not so favored from the storehouse of nature.

"There is no disposition manifested on the part of the natives to return to the old order of things. Of course there is a lingering regret at the abolition of old customs and methods, but the idea is general that the new order of things has come to stay, and that the islands are to be a part of the United States for all time. Public interests are being fostered and churches established, and the island resident is gradually grasping the belief in the new civilization, and realizes it is for the general good.

"In politics the Home Rule party is in the ascendency, their motto being 'Hawaii for Hawaiians.' At the last general election the Home Rule party cast about 4000 votes; the Republicans cast about 3800, and the Democrats about 1600. The Home Rule party is not against the present order of things, but insists that the native element should rule the territory of Hawaii, and that native citizens should have the places of honor and the salaries appertaining thereto.

"Of course there are drawbacks, such as the high price of good land, variable soil, and insect pests, but taken as a whole, the territory of Hawaii is a desired spot for business or residence purposes, and life there is free from many of the perplexing cares that annoy in countries less favored."

Judge Galbraith starts on the return trip to the islands September 25. His wife accompanied him on his vacation, and will return with him. The trip from San Francisco to Honolulu will occupy about twenty days.

KONA MAY HAVE NEW MANAGER

While the suggestion of E. E. Conant of Lihue, for manager of the Kona plantation, has been made to Receiver Scott by those interested here there is some doubt felt as to the action of that official in the premises. For some time the stockholders of the plantation have been urging the receiver that he should secure the services of an expert plantation man for the purpose of making the plantation pay. This he has not felt that he would do, and now there is a determination on the part of some of the stockholders to force the issue. They maintain that the present output of the mill, which it is understood amounts to some eighty-five tons a week, is not sufficient to more than pay the expenses of the plantation, and that to make it valuable there should be a great increase. This it is believed could be secured if there was a competent sugar man at the head of affairs. Some of the stockholders even go so far as to say that if there is continued refusal on the part of the receiver, an order of the court will be asked to compel the employment of Mr. Conant.

WRIGHTS WERE SEEN AT MAGOON'S

Story Told to Various People by a Telephone Girl But Denied to the Advertiser.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

It was reported yesterday that one of the telephone girls, an Hawaiian, had seen Wm. H. Wright and Mrs. Wright come out of Magoon's law office, Mrs. Wright being in tears. This occurred on the morning of Wright's flight. Yesterday afternoon an Advertiser reporter called at the Telephone Exchange and made inquiries for the girl, who, it appears, was known there as Elizabeth Haaheo, but was told that she belonged on the morning shift and was absent at the time. About the dinner hour last night the girl's home was visited and she was met on the way there. In answer to point-blank questions as to the Wright incident, she kept reiterating, as if speaking by rote, "I know nothing about it; I know nothing about it." Further than that Elizabeth would not say a word.

Last night another Telephone girl was sought. Her name cannot be published but in the event of a grand jury inquiry or anything of the kind it will be given to the authorities. "Why," said she, "on the afternoon the news became public about the Treasurer, Elizabeth told several of us about seeing Mr. and Mrs. Wright come out of Magoon's law office. She was sitting at the end of the switchboard, near the window at the time and saw Mr. Wright come down Magoon's stairway, soon followed by Mrs. Wright, who was crying. Just before that time, on looking across the street, she had seen Mrs. Wright, in Magoon's office, waving her arms about as if greatly excited. After you came in today"—speaking to the reporter—"the superintendent called Elizabeth and one other girl into his private office. They were there some time and came out looking very serious. Since then I have heard Elizabeth say nothing about the Magoon matter."

The reporter then went to see a leading Fort street merchant who asked that his name be kept out of print but who will testify, if called before a proper tribunal. This gentleman stated that he had heard the story of the Wright-Magoon occurrence practically as given above, from the lips of a telephone girl whom he knows by sight but not by name. She answers the description of Elizabeth Haaheo.

A NEW WRIGHT STORY.

W. R. Bogle, a barber, who is employed in the shop in the Occidental hotel building, on the Alakea street side, tells a story which places a new light on the disappearance of W. H. Wright. Bogle says he has known Wright for some time, and is so well acquainted with him that he could not be mistaken. The last time he saw the fugitive ex-Treasurer was on Wednesday morning, at exactly 11:30 o'clock, when Wright passed down Alakea street, wearing a dark suit of clothes and a Panama hat. The time is fixed in the mind of the barber by the fact that there was in his chair at the moment, a patron who had told a story of being delayed on the preceding Wednesday, when he stopped to be shaved, and reached the house of his employer too late with the meat for the noon meal.

On the Wednesday in question he sat down in the chair at exactly 11:30 o'clock, and as the barber was preparing to attend to him, Wright passed the door of the shop. Bogle was so busy, according to his story, that he did not look after Wright, as he might have done, but allowed him to pass on unobserved as to his destination. Attention was called to Wright by the fact that this made the fourth time that he had passed within three days, he having been seen by the barbers on both Monday and Tuesday, twice passing down the street on the latter day, once accompanied by a lady. This was unusual and caused some comment in the shop, and recent events made the men sharpen their memories, as they have discussed the case to a great extent.

At the time Bogle says he saw Wright on Alakea street, bound down toward the waterfront, there were policemen on the Alameda making a search of the vessel and very soon after, that time, at least before 12 o'clock, High Sheriff Brown was standing on the dock, with his men, and later he too joined in the search. As the evidence of the hackdriver showed that Wright went aboard the ship, or at least into the dock an hour before the time he was seen in Alakea street, near King, the Treasurer must have left the vessel and visited some up town place, and then returned to the vessel and run the gauntlet of the police if he was finally secreted on board and departed with the ship.

REQUISITION FOR WRIGHT.

Special Officer McDuffie, the giant of the police department, is speeding towards San Francisco in the steamship Sierra armed with requisition papers signed by Governor Dole and addressed to Governor Gage of California, to use there in case he finds W. H. Wright, the absconding treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii. The officer was sent to San Francisco in the Sierra which left Honolulu on Wednesday and he will doubtless arrive at his destination some time on Tuesday next.

McDuffie was chosen by the High Sheriff as a man well equipped for his mission. Although a recent acquisition he is recognized as one of the best men in the department, and he carries a level head on his shoulders which are broad and strong and his muscular frame suggests that if he once lays his hands on the missing Treasurer the latter will have no opportunity of slipping away from him.

The request for requisition papers on the Governor of California came from Attorney-General Dole and was directed to Governor Dole. The latter signed the papers, which state that a warrant for Wright's arrest had been returned to the officials in Honolulu unserved. McDuffie carries credentials in the way of a special police commission signed by Governor Dole, letters to prominent attorneys in San Francisco who are requested to give the officer assistance in case Wright is brought into a court of justice and the High Sheriff presented him with letters to Chief of Police Wittman of San Francisco and other police officials of California. No detail was left uncovered to give the officer every opportunity under the law to bring the absconding treasurer back to Hawaii.

Wright is supposed to have landed in San Francisco last Tuesday if the Alameda made the trip in her usual time. The length of McDuffie's stay on the coast will be determined by that officer after looking over the situation.

SCIENTIST ON THE WAY TO LECTURE TO JAPANESE

Dr. Adolphus T. Keckeler, of the world at large, though he owns to Cincinnati as his formal home, is one of the passengers who stopped over from the Doric for a short stay in Honolulu. How long it will be depends much on what he determines to see, for after a long station at the Vesuvius observatory, volcanoes, in themselves, have lost for him some little of the attraction that they hold for the ordinary man.

Dr. Keckeler is on his way to Japan to fulfill an old promise and in its doing he will appear in a course of lectures before the professors and teachers of the Japanese capital. It was many years ago that Yamaguchi, present chief of the public instruction department of the island empire, was one of a party who listened to a series of lectures on advanced scientific topics delivered by the scientist in the East. The young Japanese had graduated from Yale and taken special courses at other schools, and his mind was ready to receive the abstruse propositions advanced by the American.

After this the Oriental enthusiast insisted that Dr. Keckeler come to Japan and he consented, and this trip is being made in consequence. At Tokio the doctor will deliver a series of lectures, probably some fifteen or more. His principal topic will be the mind and thought and from the mental science he will go into anthropological and similar topics; giving some time to consideration of the more intricate subjects of telepathy and etheric electricity.

After his sojourn in Japan Dr. Keckeler will go to India, where as well he will deliver some lectures on the mind and thought, and will make some investigations which will assist in the rewriting of one of his earlier volumes dealing with a phase of mental science. As his object is to get out of India before the extremely hot weather comes on, he may cut short his stop here so that he will be able to get back to England for next summer, which in all probability will be spent in research at Oxford.

Perhaps the principal work which Dr. Keckeler now has on hand is the writing of a new volume, to be called "The Tangibility of Thought." It is along the lines of the effect of thought on the convolutions, the workings of the brain and the general influences of higher thinking that the closing efforts of the scientist are given. Dr. Keckeler does not look his 65 years, for clean living and right thinking have spared him the ordinary evidences of the encroachments of time. He said yesterday: "I am devoting my time to work for the bettering of mankind, along the lines of better thinking. There is so much of ill in the world because men permit their minds to rest upon thoughts which are not proper and uplifting. I am at work along lines which are leading to discoveries as to the workings of the brain, and my experiments are developing many facts which are being used for the good of mankind."

Dr. Keckeler is making his fourth tour of the world, and while he will see no new country during this trip, for already he has visited every known country in the interest of science, he will investigate some phases of mental phenomena, and add to the sum of human knowledge of man. Dr. Keckeler is tall and well built and only suggests age in the flowing white beard and hair, for his general appearance and quick step is that of a much younger man. He has spent a lifetime in hard work, is independent and travels giving to younger men the advantage of his thought, only that they may be helped by his experience and learning. While here he will visit the Princess David and the Cunhas, with whom he has been long acquainted.

BAD WEATHER

WHAT IT DID TO A FARMER IN OREGON.

Its Effects Lasted for Several Years—He Tells How He Finally Got on His Feet Again After a Series of Reverses.

"It was all due to the weather," said Mr. John Lee, a farmer of Greenville, Oregon, in relating a recent experience to a reporter.

"The weather," he continued, "plays an important part in a farmer's life and in this instance its effects upon mine lasted for several years. It was in the spring of 1895. Working in the fields during a long stretch of cold rain and wind brought on an attack of the grip. It took right hold of me and I suffered terribly with it. When that finally went away it left me with the ague. Several doctors prescribed for me but their medicine did me no good. My head ached and I was dizzy; my blood was very bad and I was so very nervous that every little sound annoyed and worried me. Besides this I had a very severe case of stomach trouble, food did not nourish me and my appetite was poor. It would be impossible for me to describe my misery."

"But how did you get relief?" asked the reporter.

"Well, one day I got hold of a booklet telling of the cure of a case similar to mine by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and thought I would try them. I felt better after taking a part of a box so I kept on till cured. About three boxes did it and now I am as well as ever I was."

It is of the utmost importance to your health if you have suffered from the grip, that you should cleanse the system of the lingering germs and put it in condition to resist and ward off disease. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific not only for the after effects of the grip, of fevers and of other acute diseases, but also for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box; six boxes, two dollars and fifty cents, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Horses Get Fat on Molasses.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Instead of oats, 100 horses owned by Arbuckle Brothers of Brooklyn, coffee and sugar refiners, are fed with molasses. The animals are sleek and fat, and seem to thrive on the diet. A veterinarian first suggested the use of molasses, and after six weeks' experiment on two of the horses it was decided to use it as good for all. The veterinary surgeon said he first got the idea from an expert in the United States artillery service, who told him that from ten to fifteen pounds of dark mixture was sufficient daily ration for a horse weighing 1000 pounds. The cost of feeding each animal on molasses according to the doctor, is 15 cents daily.

NO OPIUM IN CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.—Many cough cures contain opium. The effect of this drug is to diminish secretion of the mucus, and the relief afforded is only temporary. As soon as the effect of the opium passes off, the malady returns in a more severe form. The system is also weakened and rendered more susceptible to cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy does not contain opium in any form. It affords relief and leaves the system in a healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sells it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Furniture

Just received a new line of LADIES' DESKS in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S EYE MAPLE, GOLDEN OAK, and WEATHER OAK; LADIES' DRESSING TABLES in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S EYE MAPLE and GOLDEN OAK. These are in new designs and the latest patterns.

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A full assortment of all sizes kept in stock. We also make a specialty of making large size shades to order.

Portieres, Rugs, Linoleum and Matting

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NEWS OF THE OTHER ISLANDS

POLITICS ON MAUI ISLE

Both Parties Are Getting Busy.

MAUI, Oct. 4, 1902.—On Maui politics still claims the center of the stage and all other things whether of a social or economic nature are playing secondary and most inferior parts as far as the general public is concerned.

The Republican nominees and political speakers who have been touring East Maui during the past week have been most successful and if reports are true, have broken into and conquered several "Home Rule" strongholds.

Tuesday evening, Sept. 30th, the Republicans held an enthusiastic rally and mass meeting in Hana church, 130 voters being present by actual count. Through the courtesy of Manager K. S. Gjerdrum of Hana plantation, a train conveyed the Ulaino people to the meeting and home again.

Mrs. S. Keliinoi, the wife of the representative candidate, extended a cordial invitation to the fair sex to accompany their husbands, fathers and brothers to the meeting, promising a dance as an inducement, after the speaking was finished. Hence a very large crowd, numbering 550 men and women, was in attendance and heartily applauded the eloquence of Messrs. S. Keliinoi, Philip Pali, L. von Tempsky, Keawehaku, W. P. Hala, J. H. S. Kalei, D. H. Kahaulelio and others. Rev. S. Kapu presided. The Republican stringed band received encore after encore. The dance in the school house after the meeting was much enjoyed.

At Kipahulu, Wednesday evening, Oct. 1st, another very successful meeting was held by the same political workers. It is stated that here the most prominent Home Ruler of Kipahulu openly adopted the principles of Republicanism and that most of the citizens in the locality will follow him and abandon the Home Rule party. If this report is true, the Republicans have won an important victory. Thursday evening at Kaupo they had the same success. They now claim both of these Home Rule strongholds.

Yesterday this same party of politicians addressed the people of Ulupalakua and in the evening talked to the citizens of Makena. Today they hold meetings in Kula.

By the "Claudine" of Sept. 30th the Republican politicians, Messrs. S. E. Kalama, Joel Nakaleta, John Kalino, E. M. Hanuna, and Edgar Morton, returned to Lahaina from a tour of Molokai. That same evening they held a mass meeting in Lahaina. E. M. Hanuna of Hana, during the campaign, has gained quite a reputation as a humorist. At Kalaupapa he kept the large crowd present in a roar of laughter during his whole address. He has been named "Mark Twain" by his political companions. The Republican candidates state they are conducting a gentlemanly campaign, devoid of personalities. In speaking of Home Rulers they criticize what has been done by them and recall to mind what they have not done.

The Home Rulers are conducting a "still hunt." They are going about quietly from village to village making but little stir.

Rumor has it that the Democrats will put a ticket in the field. The names mentioned are John Richardson of Lahaina for senator; Adam Forsyth of Kula, W. S. Maule of Waihee, Thos. Clark of Wailuku, and Naki of Molokai for representatives. They have also requested W. H. Cornwell, T. B. Lyons and J. L. Coke to be candidates, but these gentlemen have positively refused. The Democrats have been diligently seeking a Hana man to run.

Chairman W. F. Pogue of the District Republican Committee received a wireless message from Prince Cupid in Hawaii which stated that he would go directly to Honolulu to register and that next Wednesday he would come to Maui to make a complete tour of Maui and Molokai. Republicans are making great preparations to receive him.

This afternoon at Wailuku the Home Rulers will hold a mass meeting in Robinson's block in the hall above the Aloha saloon. All their nominees will address the meeting. They will have a stringed band to make music and will stretch a "headquarters" banner across Market street.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Today at Sunnyside grounds, Paia, a committee from the Wailuku club will come to Makawao and discuss matters relative to choosing an island polo team to go to Honolulu in November. Captain L. von Tempsky has been appointed a committee of one to arrange matters with Wailuku. According to the present schedule, Maui will play Kauai in Honolulu on Thanksgiving Day. The winner will then play Oahu next day and the losers will play Oahu on the third and last day of the tournament. Now that there is a probability of Hilo sending a team, a new program will have to be arranged.

Dr. Wall, the Honolulu dentist, is at Pioneer Hotel, Lahaina, on a professional visit.

At Honolua there are now two stores, one belonging to Hackfeld & Co., and the other to P. E. Lamar. They supply goods to the 250 laborers engaged in digging the Honokohau ditch for the Pioneer Plantation Co.

Sept. 28th, at Lahaina, the married men of Wailuku defeated the benedicts of Lahaina at baseball by a score of 21 to 5. Pitcher Brown's arm of the "Lahainas" gave out.

Mrs. J. P. Cooke and children are at Olinda House and Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Aiken are at "Idlewild."

Miss Cameron, of California, the sister of Mrs. Charles Bailey, is visiting at Maunaolu Seminary of Paia.

Saturday evening, Oct. 11th, the "Morning Star" baseball club will give a "musicale," followed by a ball at the Knights of Pythias hall, Wailuku. This festivity is undoubted in celebration of their winning of the baseball championship.

Attorney Geo. Hons of Wailuku has much improved in health while at Colorado Springs. His many friends are pleased to hear such good reports of him.

Judge J. W. Kalua naturalized forty-one aliens during the last term of court.

Asst. Manager B. D. Baldwin of Puuene is spending his vacation in Honolulu.

Prof. A. B. Ingalls of Punahou is visiting in Kula and Makawao.

The Knights of Pythias of Wailuku will hold their regular meeting tonight.

Wednesday, the 1st, Wm. White's saloon in Lahaina was closed until the license was renewed. He expects to open again very soon.

Weather—Pleasant and dry.

(From the Maul News.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Oct. 4.—Twenty to five: But it did not look much that way during the first four innings played between the married ball tossers of Wailuku and Lahaina at Kilohana Park, Lahaina, last Sunday.

Four large round goose eggs were chalked up against the Wailukus during the first four innings during which the Lahainas scored two runs. Then something happened. Maxwell of the Wailukus found pitcher Brown of the Lahainas and batted the sphere almost over to Lanai, bringing two men triumphantly across the home place. This broke the spell giving Wailukus courage, and they batted Brown, whose arm had probably weakened, most unmercifully, the score board reading twenty to five in favor of the Wailukus at the end of the ninth inning, which was played in a heavy shower of rain, sympathetic tears perhaps, shed by the guardian genius of Lahaina, at the defeat of her children.

The Wailuku boys are enthusiastic over the royal welcome and treatment they received at Lahaina, whose people are proverbial for their hospitality. A return match game is to be played at Wailuku, probably a week from tomorrow, between the same two teams.

On last Sunday afternoon a match game was played at Wells Park between the Y. M. I.'s and the "Kiss Me-Quicks" in which the latter won by a score of ten to four, the latter team being largely composed of Morning Stars, with Jackson in the box and T. Kruger behind the bat. The battery for the Y. M. I. team was N. Kruger pitcher and J. Garcia catcher.

MORNING STAR CLUB CONCERT.

Invitation cards have been issued by the Morning Star Club for a musicale to be followed by a ball, at the Knights of Pythias Hall, Wailuku, on next Saturday evening, Oct. 11.

PRINCE CUPID'S PLANS.

Prince Cupid, who was expected on Maui by the Claudine, has changed his plans and gone on to Honolulu, from whence he will proceed to Kauai before he visits Maui. The date of his visit to Maui is not fixed but will probably immediately follow his trip to Kauai.—Maui News.

CATARRH IS ALWAYS THE RESULT of a neglected cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will not cure catarrh, but will cure the cold and so prevent that disagreeable malady. This remedy not only relieves the local irritation of the throat and lungs, but removes the causes of the diseased condition. It leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sells it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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A GRUESOME REMINDER

Japanese Sent His Finger to His Wife.

HILO, Oct. 2.—Sugimura, a Japanese living at Walakea is thoroughly in love with his wife. It is doubtful whether any other wife in Hilo is as intensely loved by her lord and master as is this selfsame Mrs. Sugimura. Mr. Sugimura is also a lover of truth. He especially admires this virtue in his spouse. At any rate he makes an abnormal sacrifice every time his better half is guilty of a lapse from the verities.

The Sugimura household has recently been rent with internal dissension, growing out of jealousies and misunderstandings. The husband seems to have had reasons to believe that his spouse had been untruthful to him.

He therefore wrote her a sweet note inclosing his little finger which he had neatly cut off with the meat ax. He told her that she had been guilty of ten lies; that he had ten fingers and would cut one off each day until she promised not to lie any more.

Unfortunately, the husband got drunk on the second day and was run in by the sleepless Captain Lake. His finger cutting program was temporarily interrupted. He paid his fine Wednesday and is free to continue the amputation of his digits.

Madame Sugimura precipitated the whole campaign of vivisection by insisting that she would rather live in Honolulu than Hilo. The husband, loyal to the Crescent city proposes to stay here in pieces if he cannot remain whole.

Deputy Sheriff Overend has digit No. 1 preserved in alcohol, a grewsome bit of testimony to the love of truth and loyalty to Hilo.—Tribune.

HEAVY EARTHQUAKE.

At 6:13 Sunday morning Hilo experienced the heaviest earthquake shake that has been felt here during the past six years. Its duration was about four seconds and the course from northeast to southwest. Instances are reported of damaged bric-a-brac and crockery, but nothing more serious. At the residence of LeBaron Gurney in Puueo several pieces of very old crockery, highly prized by Mrs. Gurney as in heirloom, were thrown to the ground and broken. Manager Waldron says the the shock was felt at the Volcano House, but the disturbance had made no change in the condition of the crater.—Herald.

PRISONER ESCAPES WITH CHAIN.

Kan Kau, the Chinese who was serving time for an attempt to murder his wife, escaped from the chaingang last Monday. Kan Kau was a bad prisoner, having at one time attacked a guard with a hatchet. Since that time he has been decorated with about twenty-five feet of chain fastened to an ankle with a band of case hardened steel.

Kan Kau has been serving as cook for a gang of prisoners employed on Sheriff Andrews' garbage farm. He became industrious Monday and chopped wood. When no one was looking he would smite his chain with the blade of the axe. He thus effected his escape. He carries with him as a reminder of happy days, about two feet of chain riveted to his leg.—Tribune.

PAPER MILL PROSPECTS.

S. M. Mayer, who has been in the city two weeks investigating the possibilities of manufacturing paper from bagasse, left this morning by the Claudine for Honolulu. He believes there will be a paper mill at Hilo within one year. Mr. Mayer did not secure the promise of enough bagasse to warrant the erection of a mill, but he did not go away without substantial encouragement. He found over here another very important supply of fibre which he thinks will justify his company in proceeding at once to the erection of a mill. This will be finally settled when he reaches Seattle. One thing positively settled by Mr. Mayer, is that he will recommend Hilo over any other place in the Islands for the location of a mill.—Tribune.

CATCHING MACKEREL AGAIN.

Ben Macy, a resident of the islands for many years, was in Hilo last week for the first time in eighteen months. While on a tour of inspection to the wholesale fishmarket Mr. Macy found a fine specimen of Eastern mackerel that had been caught outside the harbor. Upon inquiry he learned that it was one of several that had recently been delivered at the market. Years ago this species was plentiful here and fishermen went several miles out to sea in order to secure the bait for them. In time mackerel disappeared entirely and it is but recently that they reappeared.—Herald.

KUHIO AT WAIAKEA.

There was a very good attendance at the Prince Kuhio meeting at Waiakea last week. The Home Rulers are strong at Walakea and they were reluctant to come into the hall when the doors were opened. With the assistance of Jim Morris the attention of a few was attracted and in a short time the meeting house was reasonably well filled. Kuhio and Desha made good addresses and it is believed they made an impression on their hearers.—Herald.

MAKING GUAVA JELLY IN PUNA.

Puna district has developed another wholesale industry and now, in addition to furnishing the world with sparkling Volcano water will also supply it with guava jelly by the carload.

The Hawaiian Guava Packing Company has a lease on a tract of Puna land four by two miles in extent. This land is covered with a dense growth of guava bushes which yield in abundance.

Under the management of F. J. Chapman, a plant for the manufacture of guava jelly has been installed. Operations will be begun this week. The present capacity of the establishment is 300 dozen jars of jelly per month.—Tribune.

BETTER PRICES FOR COFFEE.

The L. Turner Co. received returns last week from a shipment of one ton of coffee to San Francisco for which a price of nineteen cents a pound was obtained. This shipment was from selected hand picked coffee and merely shows what the best Hawaiian product will bring. The same consignors have hitherto received from 10 cents to 15½ cents for coffees with which less pains was taken.

NEWS NOTES.

The survey line of the Hilo-Kohala railway takes in the old wharf at Waianuenue street.

John Watt, manager of Honokaa Sugar Company, is expected to return from Scotland about October 20.

R. L. Scott is receiving considerable encouragement in his hotel project.

E. Bashaw, one of the pioneer Olaa coffee planters, is here from Seattle.

Steam issuing from the Dewey Crater on Mauna Loa is plainly visible from Keaau.

Fred West, a prominent Honolulu Elk, and for the past two years cashier of the postal money order department at the capital, is in Hilo and may remain permanently.

The building formerly used by Hackfeld & Co. as a store at Mountain View has been torn down. Foundations are being laid for the Olaa plantation store next to the railroad station.

A delegation of Elks were at the wharf on the arrival of Bishop Restarick last night and gave him a cordial welcome to Hilo. So far the lodge has planned to give the bishop a formal reception at the lodge rooms on Monday night.

F. J. Bryant, who is in Hilo with the object of arranging a fight for Mr. Billy Woods of Honolulu, finds he cannot find a good local man to meet Woods so has arranged a contest between Spider Jackson of Honolulu and Joe Decker of this city to take place October 11th.

C. H. Kluegel is acting superintendent of the Hilo Railroad in the interim between the going of Mr. Dennison and the coming of Mr. Lambert. Mr. Lambert is expected home on the next Enterprise. Mr. Kluegel says the order for the steel bridges to be used in the uptown extension is being filled in the East as rapidly as possible and that when they arrive it will not be long until the extension is built.

SUGAR MARKET STANDS AS BEFORE

F. A. Schaefer & Co. have received the following sugar advices from Williams, Dimond & Co., under date of September 27:

Dear Sirs: We last had this pleasure 24th inst., per Ventura.

Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export, prices established March 5, with supplementary list of September 15, still being in force.

Basis—No sales since last advices; consequently basis for 96 deg. centrifugals in New York established by transaction recorded 3d inst., remains at 3.4375c.; San Francisco, 3.0625c.

New York Refined—No change.

London Beets—September 24, 6-3; 25, 6-4½; 26, 6-3.

London Cable:—September 22 quotes Java No. 15 D. S., 7-9; fair refining 6-6; same date last year, 9-9 and 8-9 respectively. October beets, 6-5¼, against 7-9¾ corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets:—The raw sugar market is healthy and firm at unchanged quotations, according to latest mail advices from New York under date of 22nd inst. Receipts are heavy. Refined in fair demand.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

A section of the cable being laid in the deep sea by the cable ships Colonia and Anglia, attracted a great deal of attention yesterday. All afternoon there was a crowd in front of the window of the Imperial cigar store in Fort street where it was shown.

I CURE MEN!

With Lame Backs, With Weak Nerves, With Rheumatism, With Lost Vitality



With all those signs which tell a man he is breaking down, losing his grip, I have the remedy which gives back that snap, fire and vim of youth. My cures sell my belt. They prove what I say about it.

Waianae, Oahu, H. T. Jan. 27, 1902.
DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN
Dear Sir:—I am writing to let you know that I have greatly benefited by the use of your belt. I can honestly say that it is worth its weight in gold. I have recommended it to several parties here, and also to some in Honolulu.
Yours very truly,
ALEX. SHEPPARD.

A man is like a steam engine. It takes steam to make him go. My belt pumps that steam into him.

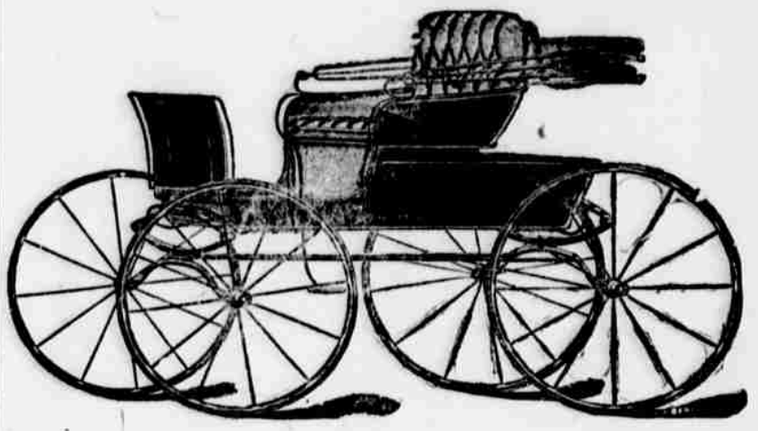
That's how it makes so many old men feel young.

Mr. A. Crawford, Pokegama, Ore., says: "I am 70 years old, but your belt has made me feel like 35."

Try it, you weak men; you will find youth and vigor in it after everything else fails.

Call and test it, free, or I will send you my illustrated book, free, if you will enclose this ad.

DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco.
Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents



Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

TO dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Prices		$160.	Now	$125.
"	"	175.	"	135.
"	"	200.	"	160.
"	"	250.	"	200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before.
Substantial reductions on all other vehicles.
Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co. Ltd.
Beretania St., Near Fort.

THE
Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.
Fort Street, Honolulu.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month $.50
Per Month, Foreign 75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.—

S. W. PEARSON, Manager

TUESDAY : : : OCTOBER 7

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

JONAH KUHIO KALANIANAOLE.

SENATORS.

W. C. ACHI
D. P. R. ISENBERG
L. L. MCANDLESS

REPRESENTATIVES.

Fourth District

WM. AYLETT
FRANK ANDRADE
S. F. CHILLINGWORTH
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JONAH KUMALAE
CARLOS A. LONG

Fifth District

NAINOA
BEN NAUKANA
J. M. EZERA
HENRY VIDA
J. L. KAULUKOU
J. L. SHAW

THE KAUAI OBJECTION.

The critic who said that the presence of tourists in Honolulu would be of no advantage to plantations on Kauai, should visit Southern California and note what has come to every legitimate business there from the presence of tourists in Los Angeles. The attractions of the citrus belt metropolis bring 75,000 people there annually who pour into the channels of business and thence into the banks an average of $250 per capita for personal expenses, exclusive of what they pay for railway fares. This makes a total of $18,750,000 added in every good season to the floating capital of Southern California, money which becomes available to those who need it for agriculture, irrigation, mining, manufacturing, trade, commerce and general development in the vast country lying below the Tehachapi pass.

Nor is this all. Among the 75,000 tourists are many wealthy Eastern men and foreigners, who want something better than three and four per cent investments, and who need little pressure to remain as permanent residents in a country which pays a better return than that for the money it requires. These visitors are the mainstay of investment. Is there a great flume to build or a great citrus or raisin proposition to advance? In that case the men having it in hand do not need to send agents to San Francisco, Chicago or New York, to make prolonged negotiations. They don't have to; the capitalist is on the ground, getting interested in what he sees, and ready to be approached with any sound proposition. As an alternative there are the overflowing banks.

Now as to the local application. If the plantations on Kauai have all the money they want; if their water and transportation systems are satisfactory and they have occupied all the land that can be made profitable for sugar; if, in brief, they are in perfectly easy circumstances, then the presence of vast sums of investment capital in Honolulu would, perhaps, be of no special advantage to them. But if the case is otherwise; if there is room for improvement in their properties and in their facilities for doing business; if they have stock and bonds for sale, then the more easy money there is in Honolulu the better for them. And it follows, in this event, that anything they can do to revive and build up the tourist business of Honolulu, the better for the specific interests with which they are identified.

Secretary Shaw's decision to help out the money market by depositing $10,000,000 in national banks which can furnish the required security, is a precedent for what the Legislature ought to empower the Territorial government to do with the tax money. By following the old rule, some twelve hundred thousand dollars will be hidden away in the public vaults next month to come out gradually between then and the same time next year. If this big fund could be put in the banks secured by a deposit of Territorial bonds, the Government would have its resources in hand without depriving the people of theirs. Before this time in 1903, there ought to be authority for such a course put in the statute books.

The care taken by the Board of Health to assure the freedom of teachers from communicable diseases, commends itself to everybody's good sense. Nothing suits a mainland teacher, who has incipient tuberculosis, better than a billet in a tropical city like this, but the danger of imparting deadly germs to children who sit in his presence during the day, in a stuffy schoolroom, is such as to demand the most careful precautions on the part of the Board. On this point parents look to the Board for rigid rules impartially and thoroughly applied.

The volcanic uproar continues. The eruption of Stromboli seems, in one way or other, to have cost some hundreds of lives. Martinique, Soufriere, Torishima and now Stromboli, have added much to the year's mortality. As for earthquakes they are getting almost too numerous to mention, but the affair at Tehuantepec, where there were seventy-five distinct shocks, some of which threw a 70-ton crane into deep water, was a striking manifestation of the ferment underfoot. Had the Eads ship railway been in operation there the convulsions would have probably ended its usefulness.

TORRENS LAND LAW FOR HAWAII.

The need of simplifying the method of getting land titles in Hawaii is felt by every man who buys real estate. At present things are mixed, particularly in regard to titles which have passed through the names of Chinese, Japanese and to some extent of Hawaiians. Chinese, for example, possess many names, which they use indiscriminately. There is the birth name, the marriage name and the business name and all these may be represented, at various times, in the sales and transactions. In the records, many of these names are spelled phonetically or even rendered in some Hawaiian equivalent or substitute, as for instance when a deed of Chun Kwan is put on the books as one from Akana. There are Chinese among us who have recorded deeds in five different names. Triple identity, the mistakes of careless clerks, the vicissitudes of years, the mixture of populations here, have combined to make abstracts of title far from satisfactory, and every year adds more or less to the embarrassments of those who wish to know precisely what and from whom they are buying.

Australia, having had similar troubles, invented and uses with great success, what is known in this country as the Torrens land law. At least two American States have followed suit. The object of the law, briefly stated, is to make the transfer of land as simple and inexpensive as that of any other class of property. As one commentator says: "The artificial barriers, so foreign to the spirit of this country and inherited from the English law of real property, have one by one been swept away and this last move is the one step necessary to complete the emancipation." We look to see the Torrens system become as familiar in the polity of American States as is the Australian ballot law, and indulge the hope that the next Legislature will place it on the statute books of this Territory.

The Torrens system, as introduced into Massachusetts and California, provides that any person owning land may have that land registered by filing a petition in a court of proper jurisdiction—in Hawaii the Circuit Court. This petition must set forth, besides his name, occupation and address, the description of the land and the estate claimed therein, the names, addresses and estates claimed by any other persons interested in the land and the names and addresses of adjoining owners. An abstract of title is also furnished and referred to an attorney of at least three years' standing in the court. Upon an unfavorable report by the referee, the Judge may order the action dismissed or he may proceed with the hearing. Upon the day set the persons mentioned in the petition appear in court and evidence is presented upon which the Judge enters a decree declaring in whom the fee simple title stands and the holders of lesser estates, including all liens or incumbrances. This decree is filed in the office of the recorder, who is made registrar of titles by the California act, and he issues in duplicate, a certificate of title setting forth the facts of the decree. The duplicate certificate is issued to the owner of the land, and certified copies may be issued to the holders of lesser estates. The original is retained by the registrar and upon it he enters all subsequent changes of less than a whole title. Persons acquiring any interest in the property, whether by mortgage, lien, tax sale or tax deed, must register it against the title, and thus a complete record of the status of the property is kept at all times. When the interest is under a tax sale, notices are sent to all persons interested in the land and tax deeds do not pass title until after a decree of the court, notice of the hearing having been sent to all those registered as owning any estate in the property involved. The person to whom a certificate of title is issued, is deemed conclusively to be the owner of the property, unless it can be proved that he has been guilty of fraud and no interest in the property against his can be obtained by adverse possession however long continued. If the certificate of title is lost or destroyed in any way, a duplicate can be issued by the registrar, upon order of the court after a full hearing.

The property being thus registered, practically all difficulties of transfer are removed. The title may be passed to another by a simple endorsement upon the certificate of title, or a deed and the certificate may be filed with the registrar, whereupon a new certificate, in duplicate, is issued in the name of the purchaser, and the original and duplicate in the name of the seller are marked "cancelled." Where only a portion of the property is transferred two certificates may be issued; and where only an interest is transferred, the fact may be noted on the original and duplicate certificates of the owners.

The Registrar of San Francisco county made this brief statement about the law two years ago:

"The Torrens law provides for a careful examination of title by at least two attorneys before passing the title. In case any flaw is found in the title, the owner applying for a certificate will be notified of the flaw and no certificate of title will be refused, if the owner so applying shall within a reasonable time take steps needed to establish the title. The transfer to the system costs $15 for examination fee and $2 for certificate fee, and one-tenth of 1 per cent of the fair cash value of the property for an indemnity fund. The indemnity fund is used to secure the rightful owners of the property from claimants. From the issuance of the original certificate the property is protected from all claims, such as dower rights, the rights of minors, insane persons, those in prison, and those absent from the United States. The title to the property cannot be disturbed, but in the event of any liens or right arising as suggested the persons can be fully compensated from the fund by showing a right to the same. To secure a certificate of title it is necessary for the owner of the property to furnish an abstract of title only to Oct. 11, 1871, after which date the records in the Recorder's office show all the conveyances, and the title from that time is brought down by the Registrar. After the title has been registered under the Torrens law, in case it is not successfully attacked within a period of five years from the date of registering, it is unassailable. During the five years it is as easy to transfer or deal with the property as after the period has elapsed. An ordinary sale or mortgage of registered lands can be closed in an hour or two under the system, and the expense is much less than under the old method.

There is no reason to fear that, if the Torrens law is introduced here, the Supreme Court of the United States will in any way invalidate the act. Appeals from the law in Massachusetts have been set aside, not only by the courts of that State, all concurring, but by the highest Federal tribunal. Hence so far as legal safety is concerned the Torrens system is as safe from attack as its congener, the Australian ballot law.

The first international suit to be argued before The Hague Tribunal is between the United States and Mexico over the disposition of the Pious Fund. It is the case in which Senator Stewart of Nevada and Garret McInerny of San Francisco appear as counsel for the United States. The Pious Fund was originally a sum of money contributed by a private gentleman of Spain in 1697 for the enlargement of Roman Catholic work in California. At first it was controlled by the Jesuits, but when they were expelled the money was turned over to the Franciscans from whom the new republic of Mexico took it, guaranteeing to the church authorities the payment of six per cent on the fund total "in perpetuity." When California was ceded to the United States, Mexico stopped payments and the arrears of interest now amount to $1,000,000. The church in California, with the United States as sponsor, has now brought suit against Mexico for the money. The Hague Tribunal being the court mutually chosen and in reality, the only one available save the courts of the countries at interest.

The course of treatment by tuatua covers a period of fourteen months and it is not surprising that the leper patient shows no appreciable gain in four months. The Advertiser hopes that patients will be found at Molokai to give the remedy a faithful trial, otherwise an experiment fraught with such great possibilities to the inmates of the Settlement must necessarily fail.

Things are still doing in fruit farming and by next year Honolulu will probably cease to import limes. Over to the windward on Oahu, is an orchard tract of 20,000 lime trees beginning to bear and the prospects are for a full crop in 1903. It is possible that Honolulu will be exporting limes before many seasons pass.

It is refreshing to have a First Judge who is on the bench to work and not to supply a daily sensation. Judge De Bolt's court is business-like and decorous, and justice, not politics, is done there. The wisdom of the President's choice is already conceded.

It's queer how things go. In the East, as cold weather approaches, coal is running up in price and there is little to be had. Here in Honolulu, where Christmas dinners are eaten out of doors in the shade, there promises to be more coal than the people know what to do with.

RUSSIANS MAKE OVER PORT ARTHUR

Mr. Sifroy Fortin, who was for several years resident engineer in charge of the work of Milliken Brothers, who built many of the large sugar mills in the islands, accompanied by Mrs. Fortin and their child, arrived here in the Coptic yesterday morning and will spend some time looking over the ground to see what are the prospects for new work. Mr. Fortin has been the representative of his company in China for a year past, and is now immediately from Port Arthur. Speaking of China he said last evening:

"There is a period of depression in China, and some persons who have been in the south say that it will be yet some time before China is ready for the advance that is anticipated. The American corporation which has a concession for the building of a railroad from Hankow to Canton, of which Willis C. Gray is the president, is going ahead, it is said, with the construction of several hundred miles of the line. W. Porter Boyd is now in Shanghai as the private secretary to Mr. Gray, and seems well pleased with the outlook.

"Our firm has been constructing in Port Arthur immense shops for the Russian government. The intention is said to be that a naval base shall be maintained at Port Arthur, and for four years the Russian government has been preparing the fortifications and arranging for the shops and the immense drydocks.

"Port Arthur is the present terminus of the Trans-Siberian railroad, but there has been much talk of the town of Dalny, on Talien Wan bay. That city it is hoped to make the terminus and commercial center of the peninsula, but it is all in the future. We may not be able to get any more contracts in Russia owing to an edict which declared that all iron for Russian work must be made in the country. I have bid on several small contracts but the government would not accept American iron. Our work is not finished as yet owing to the lack of appropriations and so I am on my way back, as there may be a year's wait.

"When completed the shops will be the greatest in the East. Everything is being done right and the prospect is that with money to spend there will be nothing short of perfection in the equipment of the station."

LOCAL BREVITIES

(From Monday's daily.)

George Rosehall of the Star has returned from a visit to the Volcano.

F. B. McStocker is expected to return to Hilo on the Enterprise this month.

Pauuhau Mill started grinding last week. This is the first mill on Hawaii to begin on the new crop.

L. M. Whitehouse, engineer for the Hilo railroad, has gone to Portland in search of Italian laborers to work upon that road.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

Mayor Humes of Seattle has disappeared.

Senator Patterson has purchased the Denver Times.

San Francisco wants the next G. A. R. encampment.

The Chinese Empress Dowager is again to entertain.

The cruiser Philadelphia has been put out of commission.

The condition of the President is steadily improving.

The Stromboli volcano, off the coast of Italy, is in eruption.

Hundreds of people were killed by earthquakes in Turkestan.

English and American tobacco trusts have come to an agreement.

Telephone employes are on a strike in Idaho, Montana and Utah.

General Funston says the abolition of the canteen has hurt the army.

There have been no disturbances in the Pennsylvania strike region.

A tornado and flood in Sicily destroyed much property and killed hundreds.

Mrs. Mary Winthrop has given $1,500,000 to Princeton Theological Seminary.

The St. Paul road will increase its capital by $25,000,000 in order to extend to the coast.

John D. Long has been chosen as president of the Board of Overseers for Harvard College.

Grand Duke Boris denies the sensational stories printed about him in New York and Chicago.

Secretary Shaw has offered to purchase the five per cent government bonds of 1904 at 105.

A telephone company with a capital of $100,000,000 has been organized to fight the Bell monopoly.

Secretary Hay's note to Roumania in behalf of the Jews has resulted in further hardships being imposed.

Wall street speculators are said to have lost millions by reason of enforced liquidation and money stringency.

Charlemagne Tower, Minister to Russia, succeeds White at Berlin. Bellamy Storer, now in Spain, succeeds Tower.

Judge B. P. Birdsall of Clarion, Iowa, has been nominated to succeed Speaker Henderson in the Third Iowa District.

American interference in Colombia by the landing of marines is declared to be necessary, as Colombia is unable to keep order.

A fight has begun over Millionaire Stratton's estate the executors refusing to deliver the personal property to the administrators.

The Hammond (Ind.) mayor announces that he will marry couples free of charge for a month in order to stimulate matrimony.

Secretary Shaw says he will try no experiments with government funds and is simply trying to relieve the financial stringency.

The government of Mexico has bought a controlling interest in the Interoceanic Railway in order to secure an independent line to the gulf.

J. Painter, Jr., with an eight million dollar check in his pocket, obtained from the sale of his steel works, was unable to obtain a room in a Chicago hotel.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Laura Biggar, the actress, on a charge of conspiring to divert the two million dollar estate of Henry M. Bennett to herself.

David E. Thompson of Nebraska has been appointed minister to Brazil. There are half a dozen important diplomatic appointments due to the resignation of Embassador White of Germany.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, October 6, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		400
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd...	200,000	50		40
SUGAR				
Ewa	3,000,000	20	20	21
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		265
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100		84
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20		23
Honomu	750,000	100		115
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	11	
Haiku	500,000	100		115
Kahuku	500,000	20		
Kihei Plan. Co., L'd.	2,500,000	50	7½	
Kipahulu	160,000	100		65
Koloa	800,000	100		
McBryde Sug. Co. L'd.	3,500,000	20	3½	
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	67½	80
Onomea	1,000,000	20		
Ookala	500,000	20		
Olaa Sugar Co. Ass.	812,000	20	4	
Olaa Paid Up	2,500,000	20	8	
Olowalu	150,000	100		
Pauuhau Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50	11	
Pacific	500,000	100		
Paia	750,000	100		
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	90	
Waialua Ag'l. Co.	4,500,000	100	40	
Wailuku	700,000	100		
Waimanalo	250,000	100		170
STEAMSHIP Co's				
Wilder S. S. Co	500,000	100		
Inter-Island S. S. Co..	500,000	100		97½
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw'n Electric Co....	250,000	100	85	
Hon. R. T. & L. Co...	250,000	50		62½
Mutual Tel. Co	89,000	10		10½
O. R. & L. Co.....	2,000,000	100	87½	91
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.				
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p. c.				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 6 p. c.				
Ewa Pl'n 6 p. c.				
O. R. & L. Co.			...	104½
Oahu Pl'n 6 p. c.				
Olaa Pl'n 6, p. c.				
Waialua Ag. Co. 6 p. c.				
Kahuku 6 p. c.				

SALES.

Between Boards—Twenty-six O. R. & L. Co., $87.50.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was afflicted with catarrh. I took medicines of different kinds, giving each a fair trial; but gradually grew worse until I could hardly hear, taste or smell. I then concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking five bottles I was cured and have not had any return of the disease since." EUGENE FORBES, Lebanon, Kan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in timekeeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,

LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agts

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.
Alliance Assurance Company of London,
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,
Wilhelma of Madgeburg General Insurance Company,
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received. It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same may be had in a few days from the

Hollister Drug Company Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL $600,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

AT WORK TO LIST VOTERS

Republicans Are Struggling on Register.

Every effort will be made by the committees of the Republican party to have on the registry rolls, before their closing Thursday evening, the name of every voter on the island. The men of both districts are working in unison in the matter, and while the efforts of the Fifth district committee have met with much success, the Fourth district committee finds that it is about 200 votes short of the registration of all the citizens of the district.

The total of the registration last evening was 5885, there being added during the day 149 names. The Board is now sitting seven hours each day, these being divided as follows: from 8 to 10 o'clock a. m., from 12 m. to 1 p. m. and from 4 to 8 p. m. This routine will be continued until Thursday, which is the last day of the registration when the Board will sit from 8 o'clock a. m. during the entire day. It is the intention of the committees to have each non-registered citizen seen and efforts made to have his name added. By such work it is hoped that there will be a full registration this year.

The executive committee of the Territorial committee held a long meeting and among the many matters discussed was that of the future movements of the candidate for Delegate. Prince Kuhio wants to visit Maui, and it is the intention to have him leave here early next week for Molokai and Maui. He will spend the week there and it may be that he will then make a round of Hawaii, though there is a demand that he spend a week or ten days here before the end of the campaign.

MANY MEETINGS PLANNED.

The Young Men's Republican Club will take up the work of holding meetings in the city at once, and according to the plans which are now being formed there will be from two to three evenings of each week until the close of the campaign devoted to oratory. The plan as disclosed at the regular monthly meeting of the club, is that which was followed two years ago. There will be two drays fitted up as speakers' stands and these will be sent throughout the city to points where meetings have been arranged, and from them candidates and other orators of the party will speak.

The meeting of the club last evening was productive of much talking over campaign issues as well as reports of the progress of the work of the campaign. In the absence of the secretary E. Dekum was chosen secretary and then Chairman Andrews was asked for reports. Executive Committeeman Chamberlain reported that the work was being pushed, that meetings will be held right along until the close of the campaign and that the headquarters will be kept open each evening. Treasurer Seabury reported every bill paid and that there was a balance of $31 on hand.

Chairman Andrews said that the campaign committee had decided to hold meetings on at least three evenings of each week and he asked that there be volunteers from the ranks of the membership to help provide speakers for each evening. He announced also that there would be very soon pamphlets bearing upon each of the issues of the campaign which it was hoped the members of the club would distribute to friends with the hope of changing votes.

A. W. Seabury called attention to the fact that Republican meetings never had been held in Puunui, and said that it would be of great service if the candidates could be brought there for the purpose of appearing before the people. This will be done.

S. F. Chillingworth, candidate for the legislature, was called upon to speak, and he was listened to for a half hour with pleasure by the many members present. He suggested that each young man approach the questions of the campaign with deliberation and study them carefully. He cited the prosperity of the country and attributed it all to Republicanism. He said the Home Rule legislature had been a failure and that the people had been foolish enough to send to Washington a delegate who had no influence and who had done nothing for the Territory. He lauded Prince Kuhio and said that two years more of the depression which was due to Home Rulism would mean destruction. He said it was not a time for policies but for salvation. He called upon the young men to work hard, for in that only would there be success.

He commented upon the action of Wilcox in trying to abandon his own people to the national government and giving the impression that the people here were tired of caring for their unfortunates of Molokai. He said that the Republicans would do everything for the lepers. He said sugar was the corner stone of the prosperity of the country and further that one of the very men who was crying out that the industry could be left to die if it would derived the very money upon which he lives from a plantation. In closing he said that if every voter would look into the position of the parties he would be a Republican.

Carlos A. Long declared that the work before the young men was to enlist every voter under the banner of Republicanism and that it was only by untiring effort that the victory could be won.

NOMINATIONS NEARLY ALL IN

Have Been Filed From All the Islands But Oahu.

Nominations have been filed with Secretary Cooper by candidates of all parties from all of the islands but Oahu. These are as follows:

Delegate to the 58th U. S. Congress—Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, Robert W. Wilcox (Willikoki).

First Senatorial District, Island of Hawaii—O. K. Apiki, Stephen L. Desha (Kiwini), R. H. Makekau, John D. Paris (Palika), Samuel K. Pua, Palmer P. Woods.

First Representative District, Island of Hawaii—David Ewaliko, Antone Fernandez, S. H. Haaheo, J. M. Kauwila, M. Kekino Kealawaa, Levi David Kelliplo, James D. Lewis (Kimo Lui), James Mattoon (Kimo Makuna), Wm. B. Nailima, Geo. W. Paty, Joseph Pritchard, W. N. Purdy.

Second Representative District, Island of Hawaii—Basil Apiki, Frank R. Greenwell (Kinawe), W. M. Kalaiwaa, H. M. Kaniho, John K. Kekauia, Joseph William Kelikoa, John N. Keouli, S. Lazaro (Lakalo), Robert Makahalupa, Henry Parker Kaahu Malulani, Julian Monsarrat (Maunakea), Charles George Naope, Charles H. Pulaa, William J. Wright (Ulama Laika).

Second Senatorial District, Island of Maui, etc.—Thomas Clark (Kamaki Kalaka), C. H. Dickey, J. Kamakela, Wm. White.

Third Representative District, Island of Maui, etc.—D. H. Aukai, Fred W. Beckley (Kahapula), Adam K. Forsyth (Akamu), W. P. Haia, J. P. Hihio, Samuel E. Kalama, G. P. Kauimakaole, Solomon K. Kawaihoa, Samuel Kellinoi, C. L. Kookoo, Chas. K. Makekau, Joel Nakaleka, Paia Naki, Phillip Pali, John Richardson (Keoni Likikini), Louis von Tempsky, Geo. P. Wailehua.

Fourth Senatorial District, Islands of Kauai and Niihau—I. H. Kahilina, S. W. Wilcox.

Sixth Representative District, Islands of Kauai and Niihau—J. Apukai Akina, Chas. Blake (Kale Palaika), J. K. Gandall, H. A. Jaeger, I. K. Kaauwai, S. W. Kaili, E. A. Knudsen, G. W. Mahikoa, R. Puuki.

S. K. Nawua endorsed the idea of meetings and said that he would volunteer to make addresses. He said the effort of Wilcox to have the Federal government take over the lepers would mean that in their declining years the unfortunates would find themselves separated and there was wailing in the nation as a result of the prospect. Mr. Chamberlain said that the plan of Wilcox would work trouble to the people held at Molokai and he thought everyone who had friends or relatives there should vote against the return of the delegate.

Chairman Andrews closed the meeting with a speech lauding Prince Kuhio, who he said had become a Republican after studying hard to find what were the actual needs of his people and how best to aid them, and said that Wilcox's action as to the lepers was a disgrace and a shame to the people of the Territory. He called attention to the broken pledges of the Home Rulers and said that they could not be depended upon more now than formerly.

FIFTH DISTRICT METHODS.

The Fifth district Republican executive committee met yesterday afternoon and decided to issue a call for meetings of the various precinct clubs, at any time that may be decided upon by the officers of the organizations, for the purpose of taking up active campaign work.

The plan of the committee is for the precinct clubs to make a thorough canvass of the voters of the various political subdivisions of the district. The recommendation of the executive committee is that there shall be a division of the precincts on lines which will make it possible for one man to become thoroughly acquainted with every voter in the subdivision, and thus the report made to the district committee will give an accurate forecast of the politics of every voter in the entire district.

The subdivisions will be placed under control of a captain and the official will be equipped with a record book, which will show just who is to be influenced and where he may be reached. The records being made now include the residence, the business and the politics of each voter, and when the precincts have finished the collection of the facts the records will be filed by the district committee for reference in the work.

WILSOX'S HAWAII TOUR.

Delegate Wilcox will go to Hawaii, leaving in today's steamer. The party will be composed of the Delegate, Kalauokalani and Kalauokaiani, opio. They will proceed to Kawaihae, from whence they will go on to Waimea. There they will be joined by Palmer Woods and Samuel Pua, the candidates for senator on the big island. The trip will be made by way of the Kohala districts, Hamakua and to Hilo, thence through Puna, Kau and finally around to Kona, where they will complete their speaking and embark from the same port for Maui. The intention is to make as many stops as possible and it may be that the trip will last for two weeks if it seems wisest to make it so long.

The tour of Maui will not be so extensive, but the orators will visit the principal settlements and will hold at least a dozen meetings in the various districts. There will be in addition to the party from here the local candidates, and if there appears a necessity more speakers will be summoned from headquarters. On the other hand if the reports of Makainai as to conditions in Honolulu are such that the delegate thinks he will be of greater service to the party here, he will send the Kalauokalanis through Maui alone, he coming directly back so as to make his closing fight on Oahu. He said yesterday that he did not think that it was necessary for him to go back to Kaual, but that he would send other speakers there to wind up the campaign.

WRIGHTS SEEN BY MAGOON'S EX-WARD

Becky Panee Butted Into Law Office of Her Former Guardian During Conference.

Evidence continues to multiply rapidly and forcibly that the absconding Territorial Treasurer, William H. Wright, was in the office of J. Alfred Magoon but a short time before the Alameda sailed on September 24th. Mrs. Rebecca Panee Hemuku, a former ward of Magoon, paid a visit to his office upon the fateful morning upon urgent business. She went to the door of Magoon's private office and called the attorney out. Within she says she saw Mr. W. H. Wright, Mrs. W. H. Wright, Mr. J. A. Magoon, Mr. J. Lightfoot and Miss Mary Low, a clerk in the attorney's office. Becky Panee says further that she saw Wright leave Magoon's office alone, to be followed in a few minutes by Mrs. Wright and Mr. Magoon, and she is positive in all her statements.

"I went to Mr. Magoon's office on the day Willie Wright skipped," said Mrs. Panee to an Advertiser reporter yesterday afternoon at her home on Miliani street near Queen. "I went there to see him about a letter which J. W. Lake brought to me and which, he said, Mr. Magoon had given him for me. First I went to see Mr. Kenake at the postoffice and asked how Lake got my letter, and he told me to see Mr. Magoon. It was between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning on Friday that I went to see Mr. Magoon. The door to his private office was partly open as if someone had just come out, and I went right up. I could see Mr. Magoon, Willie Wright on the side towards the window, Mary Low was sitting near Magoon and Mrs. Wright was further in. Mr. Lightfoot was right back of Willie Wright. I came right up to the door which was partly open and all of them were standing then, and called out to Mr. Magoon, 'I would like to speak to you a minute.' He came right out and I asked him 'Did you give my letter to Mr. Lake?' He said he did, and then I asked 'What right have you got to give my mail to that man?' He asked, 'Didn't you get it?' I told him yes, and he said it was all right then. I told him that it was an insult to me to give the letter to a strange man like that. He didn't answer and shut the door then. As I was going down the hall on my way out, Cabby Brown called me in and I went into his room. I sat there a while talking over lots of things, my case in court, and all that, and sat where I couldn't help seeing the hallway and everyone going down. Pretty soon Willie Wright went past and a few minutes later came Mr. Magoon and Mrs. Wright was with him. Mrs. Wright was walking with her head bowed down as if she felt bad, for she always walked with her head well up in the air, and I remarked, 'I wonder what's the matter with Mrs. Wright.' Cabby Brown never said anything in reply, and then Mr. Magoon came up again, but I never saw him after that. I didn't think anything about it, until I saw in the paper that Willie Wright had skipped out, and then about Mrs. Wright saying she had not seen him since morning, for I knew that was a lie.

"I know Willie Wright was with Magoon on that morning between ten and eleven o'clock and my hackman, Bob Levi, will say the same thing, for he was down at the foot of the stairs waiting for me."

The letter which caused Mrs. Humeku to call upon Magoon was from the States and addressed to 'Miss Beckie Bishop, Honolulu, H. T.' Col. J. W. Lake sent it to Mrs. Humeku with a note of his own, in which he expressed the hope that it brought good news. His note was couched in rather endearing terms, and his attentions were not relished by Mrs. Humeku. It appears that Lake would like to have Becky frame her name with his in a marriage license. She still has $40,000.

A NEW WRIGHT THEORY.

If Treasurer Wright stowed away on the Alameda or went as a steerage passenger, he will have trouble with the quarantine authorities at San Francisco. Failing to show a health certificate, such as is required of all except those who book as first class passengers the day before the steamer leaves Honolulu, he will have to go to Angel Island for two weeks. In that case the detective who went up from here will easily nab him.

Mascagni Coming

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Pietro Mascagni and his wife are here on their way to America, where Mascagni will fulfill an engagement to conduct a hundred performances of his own operas by a company formed under his supervision. He embarks on the steamer Philadelphia at Cherbourg today. He is very enthusiastic over his trip to the United States, which he will now visit for the first time. In an interview Mascagni pointed out that the administration of the Licie Musicale Rossini at Pesaro, of which he is a director, voted his dismissal because of his accepting his American engagement which involved such a prolonged absence from Italy, on the ground that he was sacrificing art to dollars. But the public feeling in his favor was so strong that the Minister of Fine Arts intervened and revoked the decision. Mascagni goes from New York direct to Washington, in order to be present at the first performance of Hall Caine's "Eternal City," for which he composed the incidental music.

Hay and the Roumanians.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Continual rumors that the British Government was consulted by the State Department before an appeal was made by the treaty powers on behalf of the Roumanian Hebrews are not well founded, declares a London dispatch to the Tribune. All the powers were treated on terms of equality, and there were no conferences in advance with Lord Lansdowne. The promptness with which the Foreign Minister took up the subject was characteristic of the administration of his office, but not a proof that Great Britain and the United States are hunting together in the diplomatic field. He is a glutton for work, and keeps fully abreast with the routine of the foreign office, where business is seldom in arrears. His action on this question was sympathetic, the dispatch adds, but was not the result of prearrangement.

Redwood Getting Scarce.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 27.—The Southern Pacific is unable to, obtain redwood ties, which have heretofore been regarded as the best, relative to withstanding the wear and tear. The ties after being treated by a creosote process will outwear the ordinary tie by six or seven years.

The inability of the company to get the ties desired for its new lines is owing to the scarcity of redwood itself. It has recently become by far too valuable to be used for railroad ties. The prospects are that the price will continue to rise steadily.

Oregon pine is being substituted for the redwood.

Gen Miles May Arrive Today.

The transport Thomas was to have sailed from San Francisco on October 1st for Manila. The local military authorities have received definite news to the effect that the transport will call here. General Miles who is on a tour of the possessions of Uncle Sam in the Pacific inspecting the army posts is a passenger on the transport, luxurious quarters being placed in the vessel for his accommodation. Allowing the Thomas eight days in which to make the trip she should arrive here today.

American Electrical Progress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—At a meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in this city, President Scott said that since the organization of the institute in 1884, the value of electrical installations in the United States outside of telegraph and telephone plants had increased from $1,000,000 to over $4,000,000,000. "The United States," he added, "with only one-fifth of the population of Europe and Great Britain, has two and one-third times the kilowatt capacity in power stations, and three and one-half the mileage of electric railways. The power houses in operation and under contract in New York City would replace all the central stations for lighting and power in Great Britain or Germany; they would operate all the electric railways of Great Britain and Europe combined; one alone would be sufficient for the railways of Germany, and the output of a single generator would run all the railways of Switzerland."

Buencamino In Trouble.

MANILA, Sept. 25.—The directors of the Federal party have passed a resolution repudiating the statements made by Felipe Buencamino before the Congressional committee in Washington last June, that he represented the Federal party, and denying that the Federals paid his expenses to the United States. Buencamino has resigned as a director of the party, and purposes to appeal the matter to the members of the party at large.

No Meat for Prisoners

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Giving as an excuse that they could not work without meat, twenty inmates of the State prison at Trenton, N. J., have struck work in the Brush shop and most of them are now in chains in the dungeons. Before the present high rates were charged it was the custom to give the prisoners who worked liberal supplies of meat, but lately rice has been substituted.

Non-Conformists and Golf.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Premier A. J. Balfour and the Bishop of London are placidly playing golf in North Berwick, while the non-conformists are converting the education bill into a football, and, cables the correspondent of the Tribune at London, apparently are enjoying the sport. While the opposition to the bill is receiving fresh impetus daily, there is no evidence that even the churchmen support the measure heartily.

Substitutes for Coal.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Peat, cut from the swamps near South Chicago and dried until fit for fuel, may be placed on the market as a rival of high priced coal, if experiments now being made are successful. For years residents of that district have noticed that beds of burning peat, which were ignited in the summer, often burned long after winter began, and have been known to continue through the year.

The new British cruiser Drake made over twenty-four knots an hour on her trial trip.

MARCUS ISLAND STIRS ADVENTURE

Japan Looks for Financial Success in the South Sea Islands.

TOKYO, Sept. 26.—The Marcus Island affair has been beneficial in one important respect, in other words, it has been the means of informing our countrymen of the presence of many unexplored natural resources in the South Seas and therefore of encouraging their enterprising spirit.

It was by Mr. Shinroku Mizutani, as we have more than once pointed out here, that this lovely bit of land in the South Seas was first explored and first subjected to a systematic method of exploitation. Mr. Mizutani is however an adventurer and not a business man, so that had he not found in Mr. Kamitaki, late of the Yokohama Boyeki Shoten, an able collaborator supplying the very qualification for success which Mr. Mizutani lacked, Japan's enterprise in the South Seas might have suffered a serious check and the Marcus island complication might have ended in a way quite different to that in which it has ended.

MR. MIZUTANI'S FIRST PROJECT.

Mr. Mizutani's first object in Torijima was a simple one, consisting in the killing of albatross ond getting the feathers. With the diminution of the supply of bird, however, this business became not very profitable, as the feathers of one bird could not fetch more than 2-10 sen. Under the circumstances Mr. Mizutani had the idea of abandoning Minami Torijima and shifting his field of adventure further south.

MR. KAMITAKI.

Then Mr. Kamitaki appeared on the scene. The fact was he had incidentally heard of the great price which stuffed South Sea Birds command. He accordingly made overtures to Mr. Mizutani, asking him to conclude a contract for the supply of 150,000 South Sea birds stuffed and at the price of 2 sen per head. The offer was a revelation to Mr. Mizutani, but diplomatically he asked for 5 sen, and at last the bargain was struck at 2½ sen. The contract was duly fulfilled in March last. Sometime after the conclusion of this contract Mr. Mizutani, from curiosity, sent a number of stuffed "white swallows" to a certain biological specimen dealer in Tokyo. He was amazed to hear from the man that he was ready to buy any number of the samples at 40 sen apiece. The amazement which Mr. Mizutani first experienced soon turned into anger against Mr. Kamitaki who, he thought, had imposed upon him, by taking advantage of his ignorance. The two gentlemen had exciting interviews quite frequently on the subject, till at last Mr. Kamitaki was induced to give 7500 yen extra for the whole supply of 150,000 birds. The two men are now on good terms and are said to be fast friends bound by the common interest of exploiting the hidden resources of the South Pacific.

PROPOSITION FOR THE PLANTERS

At a special meeting of the Merchants' Association Saturday F. W. Macfarlane submitted his report upon the plan for the encouragement of tourist travel, following his conference with the Planters' Association. A request had been made that the fifteen cents per ton levied on imported merchandise, being raised for quarantine purposes, be turned over to be used in the promotion of tourist trade. This fund amounts to nearly $25,000 a year and is paid out now, $600 per month to the Board of Health, $500 per month for fumigation of wharves and the remainder amounting to $1100 per month had been paid towards bulkheading the wharves and liquidating the Castle & Cooke claim. The proposition to use the entire amount being unfavorably received, it was requested that the money now used for other than health purposes go towards the tourist fund. This latter proposition has been reduced to writing and presented to the Planters' Association, where it is promised a favorable consideration.

An extension of ten days was granted the committee and in the meantime a reply will be received from the Planters' Association. Special assessments will probably be made on hotels, street car companies, etc., which do not come under the merchandise assessment.

Elephant Attacks House.

VINCENNES (Ind.), September 22.—An elephant on exhibition at the Elks' carnival here went on a rampage last night and broke through a window at the home of Clarence Duncan, a candy manufacturer. With its trunk the elephant upset a bed on which Mrs. Duncan and two children were sleeping and hurled one child across the room. The elephant broke down the door of the house before it was subdued by its keeper. Mrs. Duncan is in a critical condition from fright. The child was badly bruised.

Revolutionists Busy.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—The Neu Freie Presse today publishes a despatch from Salonica announcing that the inhabitants of all the villages in the villayet of Monastir have risen since Tuesday and that the revolutionists are marching against the Turkish villages. More troops are being sent to suppress the rising, but the situation is regarded as grave.

Hawaiian Emigrants.

The government has issued an instruction to the local governors to the effect that the number of emigrants for Hawaii which was limited to 30 male emigrants per month for one emigration company will be increased to 45 and downward including women, after the 1st prox.—Japan Times.

Roosevelt's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—President Roosevelt's condition continues satisfactory to his physicians.

BRITISH DIPLOMAT VISITS US

Sir James Mackay Here From China.

One of Great Britain's most distinguished diplomats spent a few hours in Honolulu yesterday during the time that the steamer Coptic was in port. This was Sir James Mackay, who has represented Great Britain in the conference of the powers which fixed up the new Chinese tariff. He is now on his way home to England by way of the United States.

Sir James is something of a character in diplomacy. He knows considerable but does not care to impart his knowledge to others. When interviewed yesterday he declared he had nothing to say about the tariff as he had said all he wished to say to the other powers and to China regarding it and that he thought speaking in those quarters would do more good than talking all day to a reporter in Honolulu, and at the end of this statement indulged in a hearty laugh just to show the newspaper scribe that there was no ill will.

"You might say that I am a man of, er—er—er, prepossessing appearance, though—ha' ha." And with a merry laugh he walked away to join Lady Mackay and his daughter.

In his youth Sir James was trained up for a hard business career and became a prosperous merchant, and it is probable that in this way he learned some of the tricks of intricate diplomacy of which he is a master. He persuaded Chinese mandarins of the first class to agree to a business revolution which they had for years been convinced would not only be opposed to the interests of their provinces but would also practically ruin their own pockets.

The work of Sir James Mackay consisted of getting the mandarins to agree to the abolition of the likin duties and in their place substitute duties to be settled upon by negotiation. If this agreement is carried out by the Chinese it will be a wonder, as it places them at the mercy of the European trader. They practically open their markets free to the whole of Europe and cannot put a duty on products unless by negotiation it is first found to be satisfactory to the nation interested in exporting goods into that market.

The English papers of the Orient are very outspoken in their praise of Sir James Mackay, and claim that he has done much to bring about a more cordial commercial feeling between China and the Western nations.

JIM HILL TALKS ABOUT THE TRUSTS

ST. PAUL, Sept. 27.—In an address at the Grant county fair at Elbow Lake last evening, President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railway and of the Northern Securities company, said:

"Your chairman said that there are a great many people apprehensive of the great industrial enterprises which are being carried on and well they may be. There are so-called industrial enterprises whose only industry is in running printing presses to print shares of stock. I tell you if there is no harm in an enterprise, if there are five or ten of them that are good there is no bad in them and when you put them together there is no bad in the entire mass. But if the object is to get something for nothing, to get something that does not belong to them, to get money out of another man's pocket, the money he has worked for, and put into their own—if that is the object it is all wrong, but some of these great enterprises are absolutely sound and right."

Continuing, Mr. Hill said:

"Some people advocate, our president advocates, turning everything over to congress. What sort of a congress would we have after a while if all the business of the country were turned over to it? I think they would be doing business in the hall of congress, but the business they would do would not bring business to you that you want. I think I should hold every man responsible for himself and his own acts. If he does wrong punish him; if he does right protect him. When that is done those persons will take care of themselves."

Mr. Hill told how his efforts toward reducing rates on grain had been thwarted by the consolidation of the lake boats in making a corresponding raise.

"What we did do then?" said Mr. Hill. "We built six schooners to carry grain from Superior to Buffalo and the other boats have not declared a dividend since. We did not want to go into elevator business at Buffalo, but we had to in order to keep the other elevators from overcharging and working other extortions. As a result the elevator charges of Buffalo are now half a cent a bushel where it was one and one-half cents."

Soldiers and Strikers.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 27.—About midnight last night it was reported to General Gobin that the strikers held up a coal train that was being taken away from Potts' colliery at Locustdale and drove off the engineer and crew. Today the general sent a company of infantry to the colliery under the command of Provost Marshal Farquhar, and with the soldiers to protect it the train was taken away without interference.

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ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSESSMENT of 10% or two dollars ($2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of 10% or two dollars ($2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable August 21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10% or two dollars ($2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable October 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 10% or two dollars ($2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building.
(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2383

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IS WARRANTED, TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
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Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles at 9d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

A CENTURY OF DEVELOPMENT IN ESTABLISHING UNDER-SEA CABLES

Millions of Money Sunk in Early Efforts in the Atlantic Ocean.

American Enterprise Largely Responsible for Cables Girdling the Earth at the Present Time.

Although the statement is freely made today that there are not enough American born cable operators to man a single cable this does not necessarily mean that some other country has led us in cable construction. The development of the submarine cable from the mere gutta percha coated wire laid in New York harbor by Professor Morse in 1842 to the great cables which now girdle almost the entire earth and will soon form a network over the Pacific ocean are the result of American enterprise.

The cable which will soon connect Hawaii with the outer world, will revolutionize the islands. Our stock market will not be controlled by the weekly reports by steamer from San Francisco but will be dominated by frequent cables from all sugar growing centers and their markets. This is only one of the things that will be changed by the cable. There are dozens of others.

The history of the development of the great cables is interesting and is connected with the movements and actions of the foremost men of the last half century. Salva, a Spaniard, is credited with being the first man to suggest communication under the sea by means of a submarine cable. Adini, his nephew, in 1803 in Calais, France, conducted experiments of sending electric signals under the sea near that place: Telegraph signals were sent through insulated wires under the River Hoogly in India in 1839. But the most successful of all of the early cable people was Morse. In 1842 he transmitted electric currents and signals through an insulated copper wire which he had laid from Castle Garden to Governor's Island in New York harbor.

Morse was looked upon as a fakir by many but in the following year he astounded the nation by declaring that he could establish submarine telegraph communication between United States and Europe.

Morse worked for three years before he got any satisfaction out of capitalists and was able to establish a submarine line. In 1845 Ezra Cornell assisted him in laying and successfully operating marine cable wires in the Hudson river between New York and a point several miles up the river. In 1847 a section of the telegraph line connecting New York and Washington was laid through the water of a narrow creek by a New Jersey man, and the communication thus established successfully demonstrated the practicability of submarine telegraph communication.

In 1850 a submarine telegraph line was laid across the English channel between England and France and signals were exchanged and in the following year a permanent service was established by the use of a somewhat clumsy cable. Four insulated copper wires were wrapped in gutta percha and around all this a galvanized iron wire was tightly wound.

These experiments had demonstrated the practicability of submarine communication and the remainder of the task of a constructing the great world cables was simply one of getting enough capital together to build them.

The following statistics furnished by the United States Bureau of Statistics give a good idea of subsequent development of the cable:

1857—First attempt to lay a submarine telegraphic cable across the Atlantic Ocean, the enterprise being headed by Cyrus W. Field, of New York, and Charles Bright, J. W. Brett and others, of England. The line was to extend from Valentia, Ireland, to Newfoundland, the length of cable necessary being estimated at 2,500 miles. The construction of this cable was similar to that across the English Channel. After 255 miles had been laid from Valentia westward, the cable broke, and the work was abandoned.

1858—Renewal by Mr. Field and his associates of the attempt to lay a submarine telegraphic cable across the Atlantic. The United States naval vessel Niagara and the British vessel Agamemnon, carrying each one-half of the cable, proceeded to midocean, and, after joining the ends of their respective sections, on July 29, proceeded westward and eastward, paying out the cable, and reaching their respective destinations, Newfoundland and Valentia, on the same day, August 5, 1858, when electrical connection between the continents was at once established over 2,050 nautical miles of cable which they had thus laid. Congratulatory messages were exchanged between the President of the United States and the Queen of England, and there were public rejoicings in both countries over what was pronounced the great event of the century. After less than one month of operation, however, the cable ceased working, and it was never operated further, nor was any part of it ever recovered. During the time of its operation 730 messages of about ten thousand words were passed over it. Its total cost was $1,-256,250.

1859—A submarine telegraphic cable to connect England with British India was laid through the Red Sea and Arabian Sea to Kurrachee, India, having a total length of 3,043 nautical miles, but with several intermediate landings. Some portions of the line worked satisfactorily for thirty days, but few, if any, messages were sent over the entire length, and it soon proved a complete failure.

1863—An elaborate study of the entire subject of submarine telegraphs and the construction of cables was made by a committee appointed by the British Board of Trade, resulting in an expression of the belief that submarine telegraphy might, despite past failures, become successful and profitable if sufficient care were exercised in constructing, laying and managing the cable.

1861—A submarine telegraphic cable, which had been manufactured with great care, was laid across the Mediterranean from Malta to Alexandria, Egypt, with intermediate landing-places at Tripoli and Benghazi. The cable consisted of seven copper wires stranded together, covered with several coatings of gutta percha alternated with other non-conducting and waterproof material, and in turn covered and protected by eighteen iron wires wound spirally about this core. This cable proved a permanent success, and went into general operation shortly after its construction. The speed of transmission, which on the Atlantic cable and shorter submarine lines had been three words a minute, was brought up to ten words a minute on each separate section, but was only three words a minute when all the sections were united and operated as a single line of 1,331 miles.



Clarence Mackay, the New Head of the Pacific Cable Enterprise.

1862—A submarine cable which had been laid across the Mediterranean Sea between France and Algeria in 1861 proved a complete failure after a few months of experiment.

1864—Construction of a cable line to connect India with England undertaken by the Indian Government, the line to be laid through the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf to connect with land lines, thence to Calais and by the short submarine line under the British Channel to England. The submerged line in the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf had a total length of 1,450 miles, but with three intermediate landing places. This line consisted of a copper core surrounded by layers of gutta percha, alternated with other non-conducting and waterproof material, being protected by an outer sheathing of twelve galvanized iron wires wound spirally about it, which in turn were protected by double wrappings of tarred hemp yarn. All of these materials and the various sections of the cable were constantly and thoroughly tested electrically and otherwise during its construction. The line when laid proved a complete success, becoming the first successful telegraphic connection between England and India.

1865—Another attempt made by Cyrus W. Field and his associates in the United States and England to lay a submarine telegraph cable from Valentia, Ireland, to Newfoundland and the United States. The cable, for which the contract price was $3,000,000, partly in cash and partly in shares of the company, consisted of seven copper wires surrounded by numerous coatings of gutta percha and other waterproof non-conductors. This was in turn surrounded by ten Bessemer steel wires, this being the first use of steel wires for cable protection, each wire being separately wound with pitch-soaked hemp yarn, the shore ends being also further protected by thirty-six heavy iron wires wound spirally about the completed cable. The steamer Great Eastern, then the largest steamship afloat, was specially fitted up for laying this cable. Great care was exercised in every particular, but after 1,186 miles had been laid westward from Valentia the cable broke in water over 11,000 feet deep, and the attempts to recover it were unsuccessful.

1866—Mr. Field and his associates renewed their efforts to lay a cable across the Atlantic. A new company with $3,-000,000 capital was formed with the double purpose of attempting to find the end of the cable partially laid in 1865 and complete the line, and also to lay another cable parallel with and near to it. The cable manufactured for the proposed new line was similar to that of 1865. The Great Eastern was remodelled further to meet the requirements of the work, and left Valentia, Ireland, on July 13, 1866, paying out the cable in a line about twenty-five miles north of that followed in the preceding year. She safely arrived at Newfoundland in fourteen days from the date of leaving Valentia, and electrical communication was immediately established between the United States and England, which has never since been more than temporarily interrupted. The Great Eastern then returned to the spot where the cable was lost in 1865, and after eighteen days' work succeeded in bringing the end on board from a depth of over 11,000 feet, the tests immediately made showing it to be in perfect working connection with the Valentia end. A splice was made and the laying of the line toward Newfoundland resumed, and on September 8 the cable was landed at that point, and the second successful line of communication between the United States and Europe thus completed, Newfoundland being already in submarine telegraphic communication with the mainland and telegraph systems of the United States. The length between Trinity Bay, Newfoundland and Valentia, Ireland, is given by the American Cyclopaedia at 2,143 miles. The rate of speed in trahsmission over these cables was at the beginning eight words a minute, but increased to fifteen words a minute.



"We are old friends, this bottle and I. We have known each other for over sixty years. When a boy I was always taking cold, but a few doses of this medicine would at once set me right.

"When a young man I had a weak throat and weak lungs. My friends feared some lung trouble, but

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

greatly strengthened my throat, cleared up my voice, and took away the tendency for every cold to go to my lungs.

"Last year I had a bad attack of la grippe. The only medicine I took was from this bottle, and I came out all right. I know it's good, too, for asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, croup."

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

A Few Cold Facts

The superiority of the Gurney Refrigerator is accounted for by the following:

1.—Cleanliness
2.—Free Circulation
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It is the only refrigerator that can be kept absolutely pure and clean for all time.

We have over thirty different styles and sizes, and are selling them on very easy terms.

You will find the samples displayed on our second floor.

TAKE THE ELEVATOR.

You are welcome to inspect these goods whether you are ready or not.

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.
Sole agents for the Hawaii Territory.
Nos. 53, 55 and 57, King St.
HONOLULU.

CASTRO USES OUR FLAG ON WARSHIP

PORT OF SPAIN (Island of Trinidad), September 24.—A leading German merchant who recently escaped from Ciudad Bolivar, arrived here yesterday and made a statement under oath before the officials here setting forth that on August 20th the Venezuelan warship Restaurador, when steaming up the Orinoco river for the second time in order to again bombard Ciudad Bolivar, hoisted the American flag in order to be able to reach that city without arousing the suspicions of the inhabitants of that city as to her identity, and that by this strategy the Restaurador reached the custom house at Ciudad Bolivar and immediately opened fire on the center of the city, causing loss of life and damage to property in the quarters inhabited by foreigners. The merchant also stated that the foreign consuls and all the population of Ciudad Bolivar protested against the action of the Restaurador.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The singular circumstance reported by the German merchant in the above cablegram was explained by the reception of two cablegrams from United States Minister Bowen, at Caracas, at the State Department this afternoon. The first dispatch stated that the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador had approached Ciudad Bolivar flying the American flag. She did not lower the flag until she was very close to the shore, when she opened fire upon the insurgents from her position there, creating great consternation. When the Restaurador returned to La Guayra the fact was reported to Minister Bowen, who indignantly demanded a complete apology from the Venezuelan government; and also that the flag of the United States be saluted by the offending ship.

The second cablegram from Minister Bowen reports that the Venezuelan government promptly acceded to the terms, made a suitable apology, and the commander of the Restaurador hoisted the American flag and fired a national salute. The matter is still under consideration between the State and Navy Departments.

SPAIN RESUMES PAYMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Treasury Department has begun the distribution of $28,500, the sum received from the government of Spain, as one of the annual payments of indemnity due under the treaty of 1834. The continuation of these payments is regarded as a marked evidence of the high sense of honor cherished by the Spanish people in meeting an obligation.

About 1818 some American merchant ships were seized and destroyed by Spanish national vessels and when the matter was brought before a tribunal, an award was made in favor of the United States citizens for the amount of their losses. The principal was converted by a curious Spanish method in perpetual rentes, and the Spanish government has met the interest on these with great regularity ever since the treaty of 1834. By a rule of international law, war absolutely extinguishes treaties previously existing between the principals; but the Spanish government did not regard itself as thus relieved by its recent war with the United States, and the only discomfort to which the scrip holders were subjected was in a slight deferment of two payments during the war.

LEOPOLD INSULTS HIS DAUGHTER

SPA (Belgium), September 21.—A requiem mass for the late Queen of the Belgians, at which the Bishop of Liege will officiate, will be celebrated here tomorrow. Special trains will be run for the occasion from Brussels, to bring members of the royal family, who, after the mass, will conduct the remains of the late Queen back to the capital. King Leopold arrived here today.

When the King arrived he refused to speak to the Princess Stephanie and compelled her to leave the royal palace. The Princess consequently left Spa suddenly. She rode to the station in a hired carriage, amid demonstrations of sympathy from the people, and took a train for Brussels.

There are various versions of the quarrel between King Leopold and Princess Stephanie, his daughter, the most reliable of which is to the effect that the Princess was in the death chamber when His Majesty arrived at the palace. He refused to enter until she had left the room. Princess Clementine, the King's third daughter, came and took Princess Stephanie away. King Leopold then entered the death chamber and prayed before the coffin for twenty-five minutes.

The news of the quarrel between the King and the Princess spread rapidly.

Princess Stephanie is the second daughter of the late Queen Marie Henriette and King Leopold. She married the only son of the Emperor of Austria in 1881 and was left a widow in 1889. She was married the second time in 1900 to Elmer, Count of Lonyay. This marriage was against the wishes of King Leopold, who refused to permit it to be legalized. He has been very bitter against his daughter and courts friendly to that of Belgium have declined to receive the Princess.

An American Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Herr M. Alemann, editor of the Argentinische Tagblatt, which is the principal German newspaper in Argentina, has been selected by the German commercial leaders at Buenos Ayres as delegate to the German Colonial Congress. Herr Alemann has written views on German colonization which are attracting attention here and which will become the subject of discussion at the Congress. "The Germans," says Herr Alemann, "must go, first, where they can retain their language and customs; second, where German trade will profit by the settlement; third, to the country having the climate most similar to that of Germany. All these conditions are fulfilled in Patagonia, which has threefold the area of Germany and only 1500 European inhabitants. The Indians are dying out and Germans going there can remain Germans."

BABY'S COUGH MUST NEVER LINGER.—Nothing is more distressing than to see a helpless little infant suffering with a cough, and to be fearful of using a remedy which may contain some harmful ingredient. The makers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy positively guarantee that this preparation does not contain opium in any form, or any other harmful substance. Mothers may confidently give this remedy to their little ones. It gives prompt relief and is perfectly safe. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sells it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Castle & Cooke.
—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.
Ætna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

To Carry 3000 Passengers.

The White Star Line has ordered another steamer, to be built at Belfast, which is to be twenty feet longer and a few feet wider than the Cedric. The steamer Cedric, 21,000 tons, is the largest liner afloat. She is 700 feet long, and has accommodations for 3000 passengers.

PROGRESS OF SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY IN UNITED STATES

W. N. ARMSTRONG.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently issued a pamphlet of 106 pages, dated March 4th of this year, on "The Progress of the Sugar Beet industry in the United States."

The citizens of this Territory ought to be familiar with its contents, for in it there is much valuable material which bears on the future of the Hawaiian sugar industry. No information which concerns the one chief industry of these Islands should be ignored. As many of our citizens will not be able to obtain a copy of this report, for the edition is limited through the failure of Congress to appropriate money for a large edition, a summary of it is here given.

While it may be said that there is nothing in this report which should discourage the Hawaiian sugar industry, there is much in it which shows that the days of the sugar Bonanza are over, and that, hereafter, the industry will stand with wheat, corn, and rice as staple crops which will, on the average, give the careful, industrious, and intelligent planter and those interested with him, a fair and at times a generous support.

The report is an excellent illustration of the extraordinary and admirable application of science to business. Instead of leaving the new and somewhat intricate sugar beet industry to be slowly worked out by thousands of inexperienced, untrained farmers ignorant of the chemistry of agriculture, without a comparative knowledge of soils, unable to find the large literature of Europe on the subject, the Agricultural Department quickly placed in the field a force of competent men to gather up all that was known on the subject in Europe and furnish it to those who were willing to experiment in the new industry, as well as to use it in the State and National Experiment stations. The result is that many years of blundering, and a vast amount of money invested in useless experiments, has been prevented, and though the industry is only in its infancy in this country, all the knowledge of the world is before any person who asks for it. The task which now remains is that of acquiring a practical knowledge of the business which will modify more or less any general information.

The progress of the industry is such that at the end of ten years from the date of the general interest taken in it, the production of beet sugar in the State of California exceeds the consumption by 42,000,000 pounds. The consumption in any State is reached by multiplying the average consumption per head by the number of inhabitants.

(1) In the group of three States, Washington, Oregon and California, the production is 143,947,000 lbs. while the consumption is 101,577,800 lbs. (2) Grouping the States of Utah, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada and Arizona, the production is 30,710,000 lbs. while the consumption is 41,294,125 lbs. (3) Group-Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, the production is 47,411,600 lbs. while the consumption 73,288,811 lbs. In Colorado, three years ago, every pound of sugar was imported while in the present year the production was 47,411,000 lbs., all that was produced in this group of three States and one Territory, while the consumption of Colorado was only 36,912,460 lbs. or 10,496,120 lbs. less than was produced. (4) Grouping Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas and Louisiana, the production (including cane sugar) is 637,388,700 lbs. while the consumption is 620,314,413 lbs.

The production in other eastern States, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, and New York is 126,964,033 lbs. for the year 1901.

(5) The total production of beet sugar in 1901 in all the country was 369,211,733 lbs., while the consumption of both beet and cane sugar in California, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Arkansas, Louisiana and Iowa was 960,196,256 lbs. The beet sugar now supplies 40 per cent of the consumption in those States. (6) The total product of beet and cane sugar is enough to supply the four groups of States mentioned with a surplus of 41,000,000 pounds. (7) The product of beet sugar in Michigan is three-fourths the amount of the consumption, and the additional factories now being erected will make the product more than the consumption. (8) The estimated product for the present year from the new factories being now erected in Arizona, Colorado, Michigan and Wisconsin is 114,000,000 lbs. (9) It is, therefore, apparent that within a short time the United States will produce beet sugar equal to the consumption in the entire area west of the Mississippi river. (10) Regarding the rapid increase of production in Michigan, and the construction of thirteen new factories during the present year, it was not until recently discovered that a large area of waste timber land is well adapted to the growth of beets. The population which was gradually being deprived of its living by the decline of the timber industry, will now resort to this new industry with great activity. (11) The number of factories finished and in operation in the United States is forty-eight. The number of new factories now in the course of construction or organization is eighty-four. In Michigan there are seventeen in operation and twenty-eight more have been organized or are partly completed. (12) Within twenty-one years the product of cane sugar has increased 155 per cent; the increase of beet sugar in one year, 1900 to 1902, is over 140 per cent.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE BEET AND REDUCING THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

(1) The Americans are close students of the best European beet cultivation. Besides this, they have tried with great success the use of water by irrigation, Something untried in Europe. By irrigation the best results in Europe have been surpassed. (2) In twenty years, Germany has reduced the cost of making beet sugar over fifty per cent. The cost will probably be largely reduced in America. The American designers have already introduced improvements for cheapening and shortening the work. The field work is also being cheapened.

(3) Taking the average of all the factories, the cost of production has left only a small margin of profit, perhaps a loss. But during the last ten years the older factories have reduced the cost 25 to 33 per cent. (4) The cost of producing beets is, on the average, $30 per acre with an average yield of 12 tons to the acre. But the average should not be considered, as wheat growing in Illinois would not be profitable if the average yield is considered. With irrigation the cost is raised to $40 per acre with a more than corresponding increase in yield. In Iowa many of the farmers have found in their first experiments that beets pay better than cereals. (5) The high cultivation of the land in beet raising, by deep plowing, harrowing and weeding, improves the land so that in a proper rotation of crops, the fertility increases and all crops are larger. This method avoids chemical manures. In Europe, trained scientists with large experience determine the methods of rotation on each farm, and supervise the cultivation. Such scientists are now in demand by the American farmers but it will take time to supply them. (6) One of the most important factors in this industry is the utilization of the pulp, the weight of which is about 45 per cent of the beet. Its value as cattle food is well known in Europe, but the American farmers have not discovered it, though some have done so. In a few places the farmers are eager to get it. In Lansing, Michigan, 4200 sheep are to be fattened on pulp during the coming season, under scientific direction, and the results will be published next spring. The pulp will be an important factor in increasing the meat supply of the country. (7) The American farmer has learned much but he has much more to learn, as he is dealing with a peculiar crop, for the principles which govern it are in some things the reverse of the principles which govern the cultivation of other crops. Experience will show the best methods. (8) Better seed is now produced in this country than in Europe and large capital is being invested in seed farms. The seed largely determines the yield. It costs less to extract sugar from a beet which yields a high percentage of purity than from one of low percentage. Much progress has been made in this direction. (9) The question of labor is stated to be a serious one. But it way be solved in several ways. In the thickly settled parts of Europe, men, women and children are easily obtained from the cities and towns. With the cheapness of transportation in America, plans will in time be made to take from the cities and return to them at little expense the labor which is required, to the great profit of the poor. A commencement has been already made in this direction. Boys are taken from Denver to the beet fields. This supply may be inexhaustible when the ways of doing it are perfected. (10) The best product is obtained by irrigation. When the plans, proposed by Congress, are executed, and great reservoirs of water are built in the arid lands, this industry will be established where it now cannot exist. (11) In this industry the Americans have heretofore followed the Europeans. But they are now improving over them rapidly.

The report describes in detail the cultivation of the beet in the different States. It is a compendium of most valuable information. It is stated that on a careful estimate, it is found that the annual increase of consumption of sugar is 4.45 per cent.

The relative cost of cane and beet sugar is not discussed. Nor is the Cuban sugar supply alluded to.

While it is evident that the sugar-beet industry is soon to take its place as one of the great staple industries of the country, there is no reason to believe that it will "kill" the cane industry of the American tropics. The producer of sugar will in the long run obtain a fair and reasonable profit. Such is the history of the staple crops. But, it is apparent, that the Hawaiian planters must gradually reorganize their system of labor, which no doubt will be done. The spur of necessity and the pluck of the race which never lies down will find ways to maintain prosperity in the Territory. The fact that Hawaii is a large importer of food is the most serious menace to its prosperity. Enormous as has been the income of the Southern States from cotton growing, during the last century, the people remained poor by reason of their importation of food from the West. This is fully accepted as the cause of it, aside from the lack of economy in slavery. In Hawaii, the imported food pays the toll of several profits before it reaches the consumer. On the mainland, the food goes directly from the producer to the consumer as a general rule.

It is rather unfortunate for Hawaii that the tariff protection, which seems to be necessary now to its prosperity, is operating so effectively in building up the beet industry. Without this protection, the beet industry would make no headway. But the situation is one of the incidents of industrial life, and must be accepted as such.

One thing is certain, however: that the protection given to sugar will not be disturbed for many years, even with a Democratic administration and Congress in the control of the government. What effect the sugar production of Cuba will have on the markets of the United States, even with some reciprocity existing, is of course a serious matter and deserves close study.



Ewa has held the center of the Stock Market stage during the past week and after selling 688 shares at the flat quotation of $20, the stock closes with strength and a prospect of an advanced figure. There is not a great deal of it in the hands of the people who might be forced to sell, and the shares transferred have been to the heavy insiders and they seem content to absorb all the floating shares.

The Ewa which has been put on the market has been almost entirely coast holdings, and within the past month the majority of the brokers have had a chance to deal in the stock. The lowest point was $17.50 for eleven shares and with that small transfer the market took on a new phase, and the price has gone on up steadily. It is a question now just where it will stop, as the reports of the outlook are good, and as a result it is expected there will be higher dealing in the shares. The orders of sale from the coast were principally made at $20, but the last mail brought several changes, one banking firm of San Francisco telling its local agents that $22 would be the very lowest price that would be considered.

This is given as an indication of the feeling which is growing that the immediate result of the Sugar Convention will be a large reduction in the tannage of the world's supply and a corresponding increase in the price. Pollitz & Company in giving the latest foreign estimates to their correspondents here, have indicated that the expectation among sugar men on the mainland is that the price will go on up to 4¼ cents as a result of the outlook, which means the difference between straightened circumstances and affluence here.

There were only three other sugar stocks traded in during the week, the sales being of fifty Olaa, assessable, at $4, of 7 Hawaiian Agricultural at $250, and of thirty Waimanalo at $160. All of these indicate realization sales instead of transactions which have a bearing upon the feeling toward the several plantations. The outlook for the next crop is excellent and there are several forecasts which promise to be exceeded, especially in the case of the non-irrigated plantations of the big island, where the rainfall has been greater than was normally expected and the cane is in excellent shape. The grinding for the next crop will begin at Ewa on January 1st, and the new mill will work off the crop in short time. Twenty Rapid Transit sold at $60. Dividends were paid as follows: C. Brewer & Co., 2 per cent; Ewa, ½ per cent; Waimanalo, 2 per cent; Inter-Island S. N. Co., 1 per cent; Hawaiian Electric Co., ½ per cent; Pepeekeo Sugar Co., 1½ per cent.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

Dealers in the earth insist that there is little demand for large plots, the inquiry being instead for the little house lots into which several outside districts have been subdivided. There are constantly some of these sales, but they have no great effect upon the general market, only as indicating the faith of the mechanic in the future. There is a deal of building and finishing work going on. The big buildings of the downtown district are being rapidly pushed along toward readiness for occupancy.

The Young building is now used by one tenant and the fittings are going into several other rooms. The Lewers & Cooke building is in the same state and the Kapiolani Estate building will be ready for the brick superstructure very soon.

Deals are under way bearing upon the transfer of business plots in the center of the business district, and the outlook is that there will be movement very soon.

The market for rentable houses is brisk, but there is a dearth of fair sized residences to be had.

BERREY'S REPORT.

In the semi-monthly circular of Berrey's Commercial Agency, issued under date of October 3rd, the following statement of business conditions is made:

That the coming sugar crop of these Islands will command better prices in the market is the consensus of opinion among the local sugar agents. There are some who believe that the price for raw sugars will advance to 4 or 4¼ cents per pound within the next three or four months. That belief is based upon the news received by the "Ventura" yesterday that a severe frost had appeared in some of the sugar localities in Germany and Austria, and in consequence the crop will be materially damaged. Mr. Licht, a German expert, estimates the growing European crop at from 5,400,000 to 5,900,000 tons against 6,900,000 tons last crop. Mr. Licht's figures would show a shortage of the world's beet crop of over a million of tons. The latest mail advices from New York tell of a steady tone in the raw sugar market with a tendency favoring sellers. London is correspondingly firm. Refined sugars are still in heavy demand, but all of the refineries are behind in deliveries. The present price remains at 5.42, San Francisco 3.06.

The representatives of Rollins & Sons, bankers, returned in the Sierra. Vice-President Bachelder stated that he and his associates, were highly pleased with the progress being made by Rapid Transit Company. He also stated that his people had purchased a block of Hilo Railway Bonds, and would in all probability, make further investments here. The Rollins' people also made personal investments in Olaa Sugar Company.

Mr. Jacob Coerper, promoter of the Kona-Kau Railway, has reached San Francisco, and will come to Honolulu in the next Alameda." Mr. Coerper succeeded in floating $300,000 of the Railway bonds among Chicago capitalists. This money will be used for the construction of the railway. Surveyor W. A. Wall is in Honolulu to meet Mr. Coerper. He has nearly completed the survey.

It is quite likely that a large paper mill factory will be established either in Honolulu or Hilo. Mr. S. M. Mayer, representing the American-Talc-Asbestos Company, is now on the big island gathering information to lay before his people. The supply of bagasse, or cane trash, in the Islands, is sufficient to justify paper making in Hawaii and will afford the Seattle Company a good outlet for its talc.

The Hawaiian Stock Yards Company is the title of a new concern just incorporated. The company absorbs the live stock and hack business of W. S. Withers & Co. and the dray business of Lewis Brothers.

In the share market Olaa assessable has been in demand at $4. Ewa advanced to $20 and Oahu is $65 bid, no sales. Waialua is sought for at $37.50, McBryde is $3 bid, Kihei $7 bid, $8 asked. Rapid Transit has fallen off to $60.

The Packing House Trust is absorbing all the smaller concerns in the States, and in consequence, higher prices may be looked for in canned meats.

Indications are excellent for an advance in coffee prices, owing to the great increase in consumption.

Beans have declined 20 and 25 cents per hundred lbs.

An item of interest to local grocers is the recent action of the Cracker Trust Combine, in lowering the rate of discount from 20 and 2 per cent to 5 and 2 per cent within the past four months.

The war tariff on tea is off (Jan. 1, 1903), and as a result the product is sold at ten cents per pound reduction.

The mortgage indebtedness has increased since our last report $45,805.99.

57 Deeds	$158,550.00
20 Mortgages	51,932.92
4 Chattel Mortgages	5,889.07
28 Releases	22,607.00

9 Leases, 7 Bills of Sale, 7 Powers of Attorney, 4 Assignments of Mortgage, 2 Assignments of Lease, 1 Cancellation Lease, 3 Agreements, 1 Co-Partnership, 2 Confirm., 2 Asst. of Fire Claim, 5 Affi. of Foreclosure, 1 Right of Way, 1 Execution of Agreement.

SALES FROM THE HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

20 O. R. & L. Co. at $85.
10 H. R. T. & L. Co. at $62.50.
50 H. R. T. & L. Co. at $65.
20 Pioneer at $60.
30 Waimanalo at $160.
25 Kihei at $7.
25 Olaa, as., at $3.75.
100 Olaa, as., at $4.
14 Waialua at $36.
23 Ewa at $19.25.
5 Ewa at $19.50.
20 Ewa at $20.
470 Olaa, pd., at $8.
$1,000 Waialua Bonds at $100.25.

DIVIDENDS.

O. R. & L. Co. ½ per cent.
C. Brewer & Co. 2 per cent.
Ewa ½ per cent.
Waimanalo 2 per cent.
I. I. S. N. Co. 1 per cent.
Hawaiian Electric Co. ½ per cent.
Cal. Feed Co. 2 per cent quarterly.

SALES FROM THE S. F. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Since Sept. 15, as per stock report issued by A. W. Blow & Co., S. F.
100 Honokaa at $10.50.
40 Honokaa at $11.37½.
100 Honokaa at $11.50.
5 Honokaa at $12.50.
50 Honokaa at $12.87½.
325 Honokaa at $13.00.
250 Honokaa at $13.25.
50 Honokaa at $13.50.
175 Honokaa at $14.00.
10 Makaweli at $23.00.
90 Makaweli at $23.50.
130 Makaweli at $24.00.
45 Hutchinson S. P. Co. at $12.00.
110 Hutchinson S. P. Co. at $11.75.
60 Hutchinson S. P. Co. at $12.25.
175 Hutchinson S. P. Co. at $14.00.
110 Hutchinson S. P. Co. at $14.25.
200 Hutchinson S. P. Co. at $14.50.
120 Onomea at $22.00.
125 Paauhau at $12.00.
125 Paauhau at $13.50.
10 Paauhau at $13.75.
80 Paauhau at $14.00.
170 Paauhau at $14.50.
60 Paauhau at $14.25.
50 Paauhau at $14.37½.

EXCHANGE.

Following are the current rates of exchange to countries named—Gold Basis:
London, sixty days, $4.87 ¾ per Pound Sterling.
France, 5.10 francs per Dollar.
Frankfort, Germany, 24¼ per Mark.
Auckland and Sydney, $4.88¾ Pound.
Hongkong, 41⅞ Per Mexican Dollar.
Manila and Iloilo, 43¼ Mexican Dollar.
Singapore and Shanghai, 43¾ Mexican Dollar.
Amoy, 43¼ per Mexican Dollar.
Yokohama, 50½ per Jap. Yen.
London sight purchasing $4.84⅝ p. £.
London 60 days, $4.81⅝ p. £.

S. F. PRICE LIST OF PROVISION AND FEED STUFF.

Flour, $4.60.
Bran, per ton, $20.00.
Rolled barley, $24 to $25.
Oats, $27.50 to $30.
Wheat hay, $12.50.
Corn, $26.
Corn, cracked, $27.
Wheat, $25 to $26.
Canned meats, weak.
Bacon and hams, firm.
Lard, weak.

The Golden Eagle hotel in Washington was blown up by dynamite by one of the guests. A sensational fake was spread in London to the effect that an attempt had been made upon Roosevelt's life by anarchists.

SORE AND SWOLLEN JOINTS, sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sells it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies And Rest for Tired Mothers



In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
DORIC	OCT. 4	PERU	SEPT. 30
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 14	COPTIC	OCT. 7
PERU	OCT. 22	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 14
COPTIC	OCT. 29	KOREA	OCT. 22
AMERICA MARU	NOV. 6	GAELIC	NOV. 1
KOREA	NOV. 14	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8
GAELIC	NOV. 22	CHINA	NOV. 18
HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 2	DORIC	NOV. 25
CHINA	DEC. 10	NIPPON MARU	DEC. 5
DORIC	DEC. 18	PERU	DEC. 13
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 26	COPTIC	DEC. 19
PERU	JAN. 3	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 27
		KOREA	JAN. 3

For further information apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

PURE PAINT DOES NOT

necessarily mean anything. Cheap, low-priced paint may be *pure*—pure benzine instead of Pure Linseed Oil, and yet be abominable paint.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

are honest paints. We know them, and know when we recommend them that we can do so honestly.

SOLD BY

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

DR J COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and re regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Arrived.

Friday, October 3.

Am. ship Reuce, Whitmore, 46 days from Newcastle, with coal cargo, at 8 a. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Kapaa, Anahola, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kalihiwai at 1 a. m.

Schr. Chas. Levi Woodbury, Harris, from Hilo, firewood cargo, at 8 a. m.

Stmr. Kauai, from Ahukini at 5:50 a. m.

Saturday, Oct. 4.

Stmr. Helene, from Hawaii ports, at 7:05 a. m.

S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Francisco, at 7:25 a. m.

Stmr. Claudine, from Hilo and way ports, at 10:20 a. m.

Stmr. Lehua, from Molokai ports, at 11:45 a. m.

Schr. Kawailani, from Oahu ports, at 4:15 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 5.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, at 3:45 a. m.

Stmr. Maui, from Maui ports, at 5:45 a. m.

Schr. Lady, from Oahu ports, at 5:10 a. m.

Stmr. Kauai, from Lahaina, at 11 a. m.

Stmr. Noeau, from Kauai ports.

Am. bk. Amy Turner, 16 days from San Francisco, at 2 p. m.

Monday, October 6.

S. S. Coptic, Rinder, from the Orient, at 11 a. m.

Am. bknt. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, from San Francisco.

DEPARTED.

Friday, October 3.

Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, Nilson, for San Francisco at noon.

Stmr. Nilhau for Ahukini and Hanamaulu at 5 p. m.

Saturday, Oct. 4.

Stmr. Kauai, at noon, for Lahaina.

Am. bknt. S. N. Castle, Nilson, for San Francisco, at 1:50 p. m.

Schr. Esther Buhne, Olsen, for the Sound, at 2 p. m.

Stmr. Nilhau, for Kauai ports, at 2:20 p. m.

S. S. Doric, Smith, for the Orient, at 5:55 p. m.

Monday, October 6.

S. S. Coptic, Rinder, for San Francisco, at 6:05 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Walaleale, Piltz, for Eleele, Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kapaa, Anahola, Kilauea, Kalihiwai and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Kauai from Ahukini on October 3.—Donald J. McKay and E. Simons.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, on Oct. 5—J. A. Akina, Pa On, J. P. Medeiros, M. S. Azavedo, Ah Chuch, E. C. Brown, E. A. Douthitt, N. Berlowitz, Miss Weibke, Mrs. Zoller, Miss G. Kobbe, J. A. Low, A. N. Dow, Mr. Mollenino, G. Jorgenson, R. H. Smith, W. Wright.

Per stmr. Maui, Oct. 5, from Maui ports—Nakamua, Mori, L. K. Tilton and wife, C. F. Day, C. Mitchell, Mrs. L. Ah Tim, Miss May Wong Leong, Miss Mary Duenas, B. C. Ah Tim, Mrs. M. Rodriques, Mrs. H. Anderson and three children, Mrs. James T. Taylor, Miss De Boom, E. F. Dinert, F. J. Benny, H. T. Hayselden, W. H. Lothry, Mrs. F. E. King, Miss Julia Tolbert, Max Lorenz, Goo Lip, See Sam Lung, and fifty deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, Oct. 4, from Hilo and way ports—Prince Jonah Kalaniaaole, Judge Mahaulu, H. Bischoff, wife and child, G. J. Andrews, H. G. Greatrex, J. W. Brown, T. Wolff, H. B. Sinclair, J. Wakefield, S. M. Mayer, J. M. Coulson, Rev. A. V. Soares, Rev. Shoi Yamada, Miss E. Warland, Mrs. F. L. Winter, Master Winter, S. Kala, J. K. Nakookoo, Geo. F. Henshall, A. G. Correa, C. H. Leaning, L. Lee, Mrs. K. Fullock, J. G. Smith, Mrs. M. S. Saffrey, Mrs. Charlock, E. Norrie, Rev. S. L. Desha, R. H. Makekau, J. T. Crawley, John Wilson, Miss Alice McLean, Mrs. Kamala Aoina, Mrs. M. A. Crewes, John Richardson, Rev. E. B. Turner and wife, E. W. Carr, D. K. Van Dine, W. H. Campbell, wife, child and maid.

SAILING TODAY.

Tuesday, October 7.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Stmr. Maui, F. Bennett, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Honolua, Lahaina, Kihei, Kailua, Napoopoo, Hookena, Honoipu, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports, at 7 a. m.

Schr. Julia E. Whalen, Harris, for Hilo, about noon.

HILO SHIPPING.

Arrived, Sept. 28th, Am. bk. Martha Davis, McAllman, 17 days from San Francisco.

Departed, Sept. 28th, Am. schr. Vine, Forrest, for Eureka; Oct. 1st, Am. schr. Emma Claudina, Mikelson, for Eureka.

Temporary Wharf Destroyed.

A temporary wharf at Papaikou was smashed down by a heavy sea last Monday. Several large pieces of Papaikou mill machinery and fifteen natives and Japanese were precipitated into the water. No one was injured. The machinery was subsequently recovered and brought to Honolulu by the steamer Helene. It is to be repaired here.

Made a Record Voyage.

The British bark Linlithgowshire has just completed a record voyage from Melbourne to Port Townsend, the time occupied being only fifty-three days. The bark made the voyage by way of the Tahiti route. She had strong trades through the islands, heavy southeasters and northeasters, and strong squalls.

COMPETING LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

According to information received yesterday a new line of freight steamers will be put on the route connecting this port with New York by the Luckenbachs of New York, well known in shipping circles on the Atlantic coast. While the local agents, Alfred H. Post & Co., have received no intimation that the new company will enter into competition with the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company for business on the long route, the natural presumption is that the lines will make no special effort to play into each other's hands. Like the American-Hawaiian company, the Luckenbachs will give their whole attention to the freight business, which has been found profitable by the American-Hawaiian's big new steamships. They have done so well, in fact, since going on the route some months ago, that the sailing ships have abandoned the business of carrying freight regularly between the chief ports of the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Luckenbach's first steamer, the K. L. Luckenbach, recently completed at Sparrow point, is said to have a gross tonnage of 10,000, with a capacity for 7500 tons of freight, and she is scheduled to leave New York for this port on October 20th. It is reported that other steamers controlled by the new company will leave New York every thirty days thereafter. One of these vessels, the J. L. Luckenbach, of 2465 tons register, was formerly the Hamburg-American steamer Saale, which was damaged by the great fire at the Hoboken docks some months ago. Another of the line is the Julia Luckenbach, of 2337 tons, formerly the Austrian steamer Styria. Neither of these steamers compare in size with the American-Hawaiian company's big freighters, all of which are of over 5000 tons net register. They include the Oregonian, now here, and the American, Hawaiian, Californian, Alaskan, Arizonan and Texan, the last three being of over 10,000 tons capacity.

The American-Hawaiian Company possesses an advantage over the new line in having profitable contracts in Hawaii for the transportation of sugar cargoes on the return trips to New York, which is explained by the fact that some of the principal stockholders of the company are interested in the island plantations. The hold these big freighters have secured in this business has, in fact, worked so much to the disadvantage of sailing vessel companies that the latter have taken steps to build additional ships in order to save the transportation contracts that they have held for years.—San Francisco Chronicle.

NAVAL STATION HAS MUCH COAL

Should Uncle Sam ever have occasion to send a large fleet into the Pacific to engage in war Honolulu is amply prepared, even at the present time, for their coming for there is enough coal at the naval station here to coal a dozen fleets for many months.

At the present time the naval station coal sheds and stacks contain over 37,000 tons of coal and there is enough coal now on the way to Honolulu consigned to the navy department to raise this amount to 50,000 tons.

Although the United States figured on making Guam a great naval coaling station it has so far failed to send much coal there. It was stated recently by an officer passing through Honolulu on a transport that there is only about 2,000 tons at the Guam station.

Coast Shipping Notes.

The bark Rhoderick Dhu from Hilo arrived at San Francisco on Sept. 25th after a twenty-eight days' passage.

The oil-burner Nevadan arrived at San Francisco on Sept. 25th after an eight and a half days' passage from Honolulu.

The bark W. B. Flint, Johnson, sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu and Makawell on Sept. 25th.

The bark C. D. Bryant arrived at San Francisco on September 26th after a twenty-six day passage from Honolulu.

The barkentine Mary Winkleman arrived at Astoria from Honolulu on Sept. 25th.

The German bark Gerda from Honolulu arrived at Eureka on Sept. 26th.

The schooner Metha Nelson from Hilo arrived at Portland on Sept. 26th.

The German ship Gertrud from Honolulu reached Port Townsend on Sept. 26th.

Whalen Starts in Island Trade.

The schooner Julia E. Whalen, recently purchased for the island trade from the Marcus Island syndicate, makes her first run in the new trade today. Capt. Harris will take her to Hilo in place of the schooner Chas. Levi Woodbury which is to be overhauled.

THE ELIXIR PISKIN is the source of much sport and the cause of many injuries. Foot-ball players should use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, an antiseptic liniment, especially valuable for sprains and bruises. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sells it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION. This successful and popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Bostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 maintains its world-renowned and well-merited reputation for derangements of the kidneys, pains in the back, and kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. In ordering state which of the three numbers is required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

FIERCE MUTINY ON SPANISH SHIP

Quelled by American Officer Who Killed Many of the Cutthroats.

The days of mutiny on the high seas have not yet passed. Recently there was as bloody a mutiny in Philippine waters as was ever narrated of in stories of pirates and buccaneers. The Dos Hermanos, a Spanish steamer, left Manila during August, with a full cargo, many passengers, $40,000 in silver, and as tough a crew as ever walked a gang plank or washed down a deck.

During the time the vessel was lying in quarantine before her departure, the boatswain of the vessel proposed to the forty-five men in the crew that they kill the officers, make the women passengers prisoners and incidentally their wives, and then sail with the $40,000 worth of treasure to the South Seas.

On the evening of August 13th word was passed among the crew that the hour for action was at hand and to better awaken within them a false courage and stimulate their natural savage instincts, the boatswain issued liberal quantities of "Beno," which towards evening commenced to have the desired effect. Stations had previously been allotted to the mutineers, each knew his post and what was expected of him, and as darkness came on the savages became thirsty for gore. It was about 8 p. m. and the captain and officers were sitting on deck, singing, and otherwise passing away the time, when proceeding from the place where the engineers usually sat when off duty, they heard cries of alarm and sounds of mortal combat. It was the bloody work of the mutiny.

Stealing up on the chief engineer a knife gleamed a moment in the moonlight, and driven by a blood-thirsty savage, was plunged into the unfortunate man's side. Soon he and the second engineer were surrounded, and protecting themselves as well as they could with the chairs, retreated towards their stateroom. Here the chief engineer fell, never to rise again, his life blood flowing from ten terrible wounds, while the second engineer, less severely wounded, managed to gain the upper deck, where he managed to creep into a stateroom unobserved. A part of the mutineers then proceeded to the upper deck, where the captain and passengers (now aroused by the turmoil) awaited them. Armed as best they could with chairs and now well aware that it was a life and death struggle, the captain went to the front, but despite a valiant resistance, was soon badly wounded by a spear which passed clean through his leg, followed by a blow on his head which laid it open and left him, what the mutineers thought, for dead. The chief officer next went down; and he too was supposed to have been killed, for on the deck they both lay unconscious, their blood mingling in red rivulets, only waiting a lull in hostilities to be cast overboard.

During the fight the passengers worked their way round to one of the staterooms, into which they bolted, while the second engineer reached out of his hiding place and pulled the bodies of the captain and chief officer into his stateroom.

During this time the vessel lay at anchor near the shore of the island of Catanduanes. Inspector Fletcher, of the Philippine Constabulary, who was strolling on the beach, heard the commotion aboard the vessel and thinking that a mutiny had taken place armed himself and with two native constables proceeded to the vessel in a small boat. On reaching the vessel he found the mutineers at work with a winch, heaving the anchor, preparatory to sailing for the South Seas. The propeller had started to revolve, although the anchor was still in the water. Fletcher poured a volley into the men at the winch. They deserted it but it continued to work. The boatswain showered coal at him from the bridge but commanding his constables to kill any one in sight the inspector rushed up the gangway of the vessel. Then Fletcher started a fearful job of killing. He shot the vessel's quartermasters and Chinese carpenter and threw their bodies into the sea. Passing the engine room companionway Fletcher encountered the third engineer who had been one of the ringleaders of the mutiny and had come up on deck to see what the shooting was about. A volley from the constables caused him to tumble below and two more shots down the engine room ladder caused the mutinous men below to obey the peremptory order to stop the engines.

The captain was by this time on his feet. He accompanied Fletcher about the deck and a moment more allowed Fletcher to kill four men, wound three more, and tumble two overboard.

The decks were cleared and those in hiding were ordered to come out (which they did reluctantly) and lie down on the deck, face down, with orders to the guard to shoot the first man who raised his head. No heads were raised. Those who jumped overboard were captured by police on shore, so none escaped. The police had arrived by this time and the lady passengers, the wounded and the crew were taken to the forecastle under heavy guard. Next day, Captain of the Port Farwell, on the Sora, appeared on the scene, and later, the thirty-five prisoners were brought to Albay in his launch and were lodged in prison and await trial by Judge Carson of the Court of First Instance.

In all parts of the Philippines, Fletcher's work, almost single handed in capturing the vessel in control of a numerous and cutthroat gang of murderers, is regarded as one of the bravest incidents of American work in the Philippines.

Reached China in Safety.

The lumber schooner Fred J. Woods, which put into Honolulu sometime ago because of the murder of Captain Jacobsen at sea, has arrived safely at her destination, Kiao Chow, China. Mate Meyer took charge of the vessel here and took her safely to China. The trial of the alleged murderer, the Jap cabin boy, is yet to be held but the case will come before the Federal Grand Jury on October 13th.

TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK'S CHINATOWN

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The headless and nude body of a man was found today at 38 West Twenty-ninth street, a building occupied by a Chinese restaurant. Six arrests have been made.

According to the police, some persons went to the station house nearest the place this morning and complained of a bad smell from the building in West Twenty-ninth street. They said there was a terrible odor. Several detectives traced the oder to the basement of the building and found the body. The head was in a furnace. Blood was all over the place. Close by, under a pile of lumber, Thomas Tobin, a waiter, was found feigning sleep, according to the police. There was a fire in the furnace which the police say was extinguished with a few pails of water. Then, with a long bar they pulled the charred head of a man out.

Tobin is under arrest on a serious charge.

Police Captain Sheehan went to the upper part of the building which is known as the Empire hotel, and arrested four men and a woman as witnesses.

The building is a three-story, shabby looking, brown stone structure close to Broadway.

It is said that a suit of clothes, a vest, with a mackintosh and a shoe were found in the furnace.

Bloodstains were found in the cellar which leads to the belief that a murder was committed there and the body taken to the furnace which is near.

It is said that one of the men arrested named McEnerny has given the police some valuable information and has hinted that he saw part of the tragedy. The dead man is said to have been a patron of the place.

The odor of the burning flesh was perceptible, it is said, a block away.

Canadian Diplomacy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Much comment is heard, says a Rome dispatch to the Tribune, over the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, after manifesting his intention to come to some agreement with the Italian government on two questions—that of the Italians emigrating to Canada and the importation of Canadian goods into Italy, went away suddenly after a private audience with the Pope, seeing none of the Italian authorities. From the studies Sir Wilfrid has made, it appears to be his intention, the dispatch adds, to compete with the United States in the Italian market, as there are products which Canada can offer at cheaper rates than they are now imported from United States.



The "Star" Ventilator.

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles

Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings. Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates. Send for illustrated book-let of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 ArchSt., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE.

It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. A chronic dyspeptic, says an eminent English physician, is always on the verge of a mental upset. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind. Like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Anemia, Nervous Debility, Scrofula, Throat and Lung Troubles, and all emaciating complaints and disorders. It's use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, of Canada, says: "I am pleased to state that the results from using it have been uniformly satisfactory." Every dose effective. "It cannot disappoint." At chemists.



If YOU are a WOMAN

If you have female troubles you must cure them with *direct treatment*

There is no female trouble without inflammation. To cure this inflammation you must treat it *direct*. You must apply to the inflamed organs the healing antiseptic agent. When you cut your finger do you take medicine for it? If you chop your arm or your foot so that it is raw, do you take a dose of physic? No, you apply directly to the inflamed surface the soothing, healing, cooling elements. Nature does the rest.

It is the same with female troubles, womb diseases, painful menses, and ovarian disorders. There is inflammation which must be cured and which medicine taken through the stomach cannot reach. The real cure for these troubles is

PRAIRIE PLANT

which is applied directly to the parts and heals promptly and for good. Prairie Plant is the acknowledged and the common-sense cure for the troubles which wreck women's lives. It acts gently and quickly, and its tonic properties are wonderful.

Open your eyes to the truth! Don't waste your life, and throw away youth, beauty, and strength, by trying to do the impossible. Use Prairie Plant for your deranged organs and you will be grateful always.

At all Druggists, or we will send a full three-months' treatment for $1.00, securely sealed in a plain package. To prove our confidence in it we will send a sample absolutely free.

KICKAPOO INDIAN MEDICINE CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

Chinese Piracy.

PEKING, Sept. 27.—Complaints are made by American shippers that piracy is increasing on the Shan-Tung coast and it is said there is a prospect of great losses in junk cargoes being sustained. United States Minister Conger will ask the authorities to use the Chinese warships now idle at Che Foo, in the Shan-Tung province, to clear the coast of pirates. If this is not done, Minister Conger says the loss of $280,000 worth of oil is imminent.

THE TEST THAT TELLS

You Can Get All the Convincing Proof You Want by Reading Honolulu Papers.

When the reader wants any article of value he naturally prefers to deal with some one he can depend upon.

If mixed up in any law suit, a good, responsible lawyer is generally the first necessity sought.

If lost on a prairie, directions from a settler could be relied upon; those from a stranger would be doubted.

The test that tells the tale of merit is the test of friends and neighbors.

Honolulu people endorse Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can you ask for better evidence?

Read this case:

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co's store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in the States?

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and store keepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Maria L. A. Choy vs. L. A. Choy—Summons. (Stamps.)

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Maui, or his Deputy, or any Constable in the Territory of Hawaii:

You are commanded to summon L. A. Choy, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the June Term thereof, to be holden at Wailuku, Island of Maui, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Maria L. A. Choy, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition.

And have you then and there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. John W. Kalua, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second circuit, at Wailuku, Maui, this 12th day of May, 1902.

(Sig.) L. R. CROOK,
(Seal.) Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii, Island of Maui, ss.:—

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause and that the said court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next December, A. D. 1902, Term of this Court.

L. R. CROOK,
Clerk of the Circuit Court, Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii. (Seal.)
Sept. 16, 23, 30; Oct. 7, 14, 21, 28.

MORTGAGEES' NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated September 15, 1899, made by Henry D. Roberts of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, mortgagor, to William O. Smith, Mary S. Parker and Henry Waterhouse, Trustees under the will of W. C. Lunalilo, deceased, of said Honolulu, mortgagees, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 199, pages 126-128, the mortgagees intend to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate at Kuwili, in said Honolulu, being a part of Royal Patent Number 1797 L. C. A. 83 F. L. and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the West makai corner and running thence adjoining the half of the portion of Kalanihou at a stone marked X; thence,

N. 43° 30' E. 136 links along the portion of Kalanihou;
S. 53° E. 141 links along Apana 2 of Nahuina;
S. 46° W. 110 links;
N. 63° W. 143 links to place of beginning, containing an area of 15-100 acre,

and being the same premises conveyed to said mortgagor by deed of Kahele (w) dated September 15, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 198, pages 430-431.

Said land is situated near Oahu Prison, makai of the road and is adjacent to the new railroad wharves, and fronts upon a proposed Government road; the property is valuable for any who seek a situation close to the harbor and shipping facilities.

Terms: United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser. For further particulars apply to William O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu.

Dated, Honolulu, September 30, 1902.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
MARY S. PARKER,
H. WATERHOUSE,
Trustees.

6287—Oct. 1, 2, 24, 25.

MORTGAGEES' NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated December 7, 1896, made by Henry D. Roberts of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, mortgagor, to William O. Smith, Mary S. Parker and Henry Waterhouse, Trustees under the will of W. C. Lunalilo, deceased, of said Honolulu, mortgagees, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 166, pages 175-177, the mortgagees intend to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 25th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of: All that certain lot, tract, piece or parcel of land situate at Kuwili, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, bounded and particularly described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the Old Lua Heiau near the edge of the Kawa Pond and running North 37° West, 97 feet; thence South 43° 30' West 97 feet; thence South 53° East 101 feet; thence following the fence in a general Northeasterly direction to the place of commencement, being a portion of the land described in Royal Patent No. 1797, Land Commission Award No. 83 F. L. to Kahahawai, and the same premises conveyed to the said mortgagor by deed of David Bent, dated March 21, 1895, recorded in the Hawaiian Registry in Liber 152, page 411.

Said land is situated near Oahu Prison, makai of the road and is adjacent to the new railroad wharves, and fronts upon a proposed Government road. The property is valuable for any who seek a situation close to the Harbor and shipping facilities.

Terms: United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser. For further particulars apply to William O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, September 30, 1902.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
MARY S. PARKER,
HENRY WATERHOUSE,
Trustees.

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